The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,254.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BILBY—February 25th, at Colaba, Mr. John J. Bilby, Chief Engineer Apollo Cotton Press Co., aged 31 years and 4 months, deeply regreted.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

STOREY—February 14th, at Secunderabad, by a fall from a Dog Cart, Mr. Charles Goldie Storey, Postmaster, aged 24 years and 6 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

PEARSON—February 20th, at Delhi, the wife of Captain Hugh P. Pearson, of a daughter.

ORMAN—February 18th, at Roorkee, the wife of Charles Edward Orman, Esq., Captain, Bengal Sta Corps, of a son.

WALKER—February 19th, at Allahabad, the wife of Dr. W. Walker, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GORDON—February 18th, at Lucknow, Sophia, the beloved wife of Mr. John H. Gordon.

CARROLL—February 17th, at Subathoo, Lieutenant John Thomas Carroll, 38th Regiment, aged 27 years and 3 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr. McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		18
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C Day, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingoria ... „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa ... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th.
Varavul - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - „	6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th.
Pore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - „	8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr.	9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1st March next at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th February at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 26th February. For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well known and favourite Iron Clipper Ship "ELLEN BATES," 1015 Tons Register, Captain J. Logan—having made the best passage out of the season,—will sail for the above Port about 15th March.

To be followed by the fine new Iron Ship "ANN MILLICENT," 945 Tons, Captain H. Nash. For Freight &c. apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.......... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.......... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class.......... £45 }
Second Class.......... £25 } „

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 3rd March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.......... £ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.......... „ 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class.......... „ 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM" to Kurrachee on FRIDAY the 2nd March next, at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

FOR LONDON VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE fine Clipper Ship "BEAUMARIS CASTLE," Captain Gardner, taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops, to leave this on the 5th proximo, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars of Passage &c., apply to the Captain on board before 12 o'clock, or to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Sam Mendel*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Murdock will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Sam Mendel*.

Bombay, 26th February 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. J. E. PENNEY will CEASE to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

22nd Feb. 1866. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share, being at the rate of Ten per cent per annum for the half year ending the 31st December 1865 be paid to Shareholders on and after 1st March next.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business THIS DAY.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.

Broach, 21st February 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans, of about 150 NATIVE CONVICTS expected from Kurrachee, about the end of this Month. Vessel finding Fittings and Provisions.

A Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding provisions only for the latter.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offg. Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 23rd February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

BROACH COTTON MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 1st MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th March.

The Dividend will be payable to Shareholders whose names are on the register at close of business this day.

By order,
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th February 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

સાંદ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of winding up the Company voluntarily, as proposed at the General Meeting held this day at 3 P. M. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 26th Feb 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor Bombay Guardian, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Head Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
THURSDAY EVENING, 1st MARCH.

PROFESSOR VANEK AND COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has the honour to announce their fifth inimitable and wonderful

MAGICAL REPRESENTATION.

☞ In consequence of the disappointment of several Ladies and Gentlemen for want of room in the Theatre on last Thursday evening, and by particular request, the DECAPITATION scene will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, 1st MARCH.

Cards of Admission.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	„ 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	„ 3
Stalls	„ 4
Gallery	„ 3
Pit	„ 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent. per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the public is requested to the following RATE charged for the conveyance of SHEEP:—

On and after THURSDAY the 1st March, Sheep will be carried and charged at the rate of annas 4 per hundred per mile.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 21st February 1866.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, (with power to increase).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

First Call £5 (Rs. 50) on Allotment.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.	Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq. J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Coles.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. JOHN PARSONS, Esq.	Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq. GAVIN STEEL, Esq. ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

Offices:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COLABA SUB-COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mahalkurrie's Cutcherrie, Nagotana, on the 5th March, 17,000 TEAK RAFTERS, cut this season in the above districts, and all removed out of the Forests.

A. F. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Severndroog.

Camp Dapoolie, 19th February 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

VETERINARY & LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—RACE HORSES FOR SALE.—The owner going up-country with his Corps.

"Denmark"	G. A. H., 14-2, 6 years old	Rs. 2,000
"Merlin"	G. A. C., 15 hands, 3 years, a Maiden.	„ 2,000
"Challenger"	CH. A. H., 14-2½, 6 years	„ 1,500
"Dunmow"	CH. E. F., 15-2, 4 years, by Ethelbert out of Flitch	„ 2,000
"Harkaway"	B. A. C., 14-1, 4 years	„ 1,200
"Abdallah"	G. AUST. H., 15 hands, 5 years, thorough bred, broken into saddle and harness	„ 1,500
"Happy Lad"	B. A. H. 14-2, 5 years, a Maiden.	„ 1,000
"Dasher"	CH. A. H., 14-2, 7 years, a good pig sticker, lately broken into harness.	„ 750
"Dutchman"	G. A. P., 13-2, 7 years	„ 3,000

W. LAMB, V. S. and Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy); Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोमबे प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that: "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a Bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet of the Company to 31st December 1865, and Auditors' Report thereon.

To consider the Statement of the Directors on the above, and the future prospects of the Bank.

To re-elect Directors.

To elect Auditors.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY, all SHARES upon which the FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per Share, and Interest due thereon, shall not have been paid on or before the 28th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered $\frac{c}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the conveyance of twenty-five miles of Permanent Way and Station Materials from Sholapoor to Koolburga on the South Eastern Extension.

2. Form of Tender, general conditions of contract, and other information that may be desired, will be furnished upon application at the Agent's Office.

3. Tenders sealed and superscribed "Tender for the conveyance of Materials" must be lodged at this Office by noon of WEDNESDAY the 28th February 1866.

4. The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without explanation.

G I P. Railway Offices, Fort, 19th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. A. Dorabjee Pestonjee has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agent at Poona Station for the Collection and Delivery of Goods; and he will on and after the 1st March next cart all Goods that may be required to be carted to or from the above Station, and the charges for the same within certain limits will be included in the rates for the carriage of the Goods—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited General Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with an estimate of the Bank's position as at 31st December last.

2nd. To consider certain propositions as to the Bank's Capital.

3rd. To elect Directors.

4th. To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

15th February 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of S. B. COLAH.—All Creditors on this Trust are requested to send in a full statement of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 28th February instant.

In making up their statements, Claimants are requested to give credit for the securities pledged with them, at the price at which such have been realized, and furnish a Broker's Certificate.

No Interest is to be calculated, and no claims will be entertained after the date as above given.

CHARLES IGGULDEN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, }

No. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1866.

BATGER & Co., Confectioners, Dealers in Dried Fruits, &c., London. Established 1748.

A further consignment from the above Firm just landed, and consisting of Jams, Jellies, Marmalade and Bottled Tart Fruits will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. MENESSE & Co., on THURSDAY the 1st March.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo, on account of the HOLEE HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER, Agent.

For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.

For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
J. BEATTIE, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited),
C. F. POULTON, Sub-Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.

For the Royal Bank of India,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited),
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
R. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.

For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

For the East India Bank,
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, pro Manager.

For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.

For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
D. T. ROPER, pro Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited),
T. DUNN, pro Manager.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation. W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, about 1st May next, ROOMS suitable for 2 Bachelors, in Rampart Row, or Elphinstone Circle, must be airy and in a good position. Address "A. B. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO SURVEYORS AND OVERSEERS.—WANTED, by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, two (2) qualified Native SURVEYORS and OVERSEERS. Apply to

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut., R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.

Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India*.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASCER LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

OFFICES TO LET.—The Asiatic Banking Corporation have still several ROOMS TO BE LET as Offices at moderate Rents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN AUSTRALIAN KANGAROO DOG AND SLUT; also three RETRIEVERS, for SALE. To be seen at C. STEVEN'S, Veterinary Surgeon, Baboola Tank.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE,—A very superior made CARRIAGE, can be used as an open one during the fine weather, and a close one (with door, windows, &c., complete) during the monsoon, by Kesterton, of Long Acre, London, and a pair of fast Chesnut Arab HORSES and HARNESS complete. Enquire of Mr. J. W. REYNALDS, Surgeon, 299 Middle Colaba.

Colaba, 20th February 1866.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade*.

Just to hand,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.

Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 42	Rs.	4	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1866		15	12
Christian Treasury for 1865		5	0
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65		3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 35. Ditto		3	0
London Society, vol. 8. Ditto		7	4
Once a Week, vol. 13. Ditto		6	8
Punch, vol 49. Ditto		6	8
Chambers's Journal, 1865		6	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 12. Ditto		5	12
Sunday at Home, 1865		6	0
Leisure Hour, 1865		6	0
Family Friend, 2 vols. 1865		5	8
Art Journal, 1866		23	12
St. James's Magazine, vol. 14, July to Dec.		4	4
Temple Bar, vol. 15, August to Nov.		4	4
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 12, July to Dec.		5	12
Plays—The Irish Lion. The Irish Doctor. The Turned Head. The Artful Dodger. Raising the Wind. Locked out, Clockmaker's Hat. Crinoline.—Each.		0	8
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1865.		3	0
Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III. Complete in 4 vols.		18	0
Scott's Novels, New illustrated Edition. Vols. 3 to 13.		33	8
Austin Elliot		4	8
Boosey's 100 Dances for the Flute		0	12
Alison's History of Europe, 1815-52, vols. 1 to 8		24	0
Mayhew's The Shops and Companies of London, Parts 1 to 9		6	12
The Contemporary Review, No. 1, Jan. 1866.		2	0
Hart's Quarterly Army List, Jan. 1866.		8	0
Morrison's Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry.		6	0
Battalion Commands and Brigade Cautions		1	0
Hyde Clarke's English Dictionary		3	8
Law's Civil Engineering (Weale's Series)		3	8
Baker's Land and Engineering Surveying		1	8
——— Mensuration and Measuring.		1	2
Bulwer's My Novel, 2 vols.		3	0
——— What will he do with it? 2 vols.		3	0
Dumas' the Count of Monte Cristo		2	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome		3	8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.		8	0
Mr. Clarke's Instructor's Manual		0	12

14th Feb. 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SENATE of the University, and the GRADUATES thereof, have been invited to honour with their presence the ceremony of LAYING the chief CORNER-STONE of the COWASJEE JEHANGIER BUILDINGS for Elphinstone College on the 7th proximo at 5-30 P. M.; and have been requested to appear in their Academical Robes.

2. The head-dress for the European Fellows is a College Cap. Messrs. George Randall and Co., have received pattern Caps, and would prepare a certain number on receiving *immediate* instructions direct from the Fellows who may require them.

3. Some Gowns, both of Fellows and of Graduates, may be had on making a written application (with a prepayment of Rs. 70) to the University Registrar at the Town Hall. And any Fellow who has already contributed to the Robe Fund for a Gown and Scarf may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 55, and a Scarf on payment of Rupees 10; and if he has contributed only for a Scarf, he may purchase a Scarf for Rupees 10. And any Graduate who has already contributed to the Robe Fund may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 60.

4. Some Fellow's Scarfs may be had on making a written application (with a prepayment of Rs. 20) to the University Registrar at the Town Hall.

5. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may, and are requested to, appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

* Ex. Gr., Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was nothing doing in the market this day except in Back Bays which advanced from 5,000 to 5,200 premium, and close firm at that rate; Bank of India shares at 53 discount. Market steady but still in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

TELEGRAMS during the week are of a less favourable tone, while at the same time rumoured messages have been very freely circulated in the bazaar, reporting the downward course of the home cotton market to be much more severe than is mentioned in authentic advices. First news to hand was to the 17th inst. quoting Fair Dhollera 16d. to 16¼d. with a better tone in the market; stocks were accumulating and subsequent news informed us of a decline in prices in consequence. This decline, however, has since been partially recovered by the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 7 per cent.; but so many rumours are current that it is almost impossible to give a reliable quotation. Manchester advices report a better business doing with little change in prices.

Piece Goods.—The quiet feeling which we noticed in our last, showed symptoms, early in the week, of being succeeded by greater activity, but the less favourable news from home and the near approach of the holidays have since caused the market to assume a quieter aspect, and business for the past two or three days has been on a smaller scale. Prices have been well supported considering the readiness which some importers have shown in meeting the demand. Purchases of 7 and 8¼ lb. Shirtings have been making for up-country requirements; first sales of the former were at Rs. 8/1, while Rs. 8/7 has been paid for a fine make; 8¼ lb. have realized Rs. 10 to 10-4, and for a lot of superior goods Rs. 10-10 was paid; yesterday's values we could not quote more than Rs. 8 and Rs. 10/1 to 10/2 respectively. Madapollams have maintained former values; we quote sales of 3lb at Rs. 3/8/9 to 3/10. Local make Domestics, Printers, T. Cloths and Long Cloths have been selling in small parcels by one of our mills, prices varying with the dimensions of the goods. White Goods have been in slightly better request but quotations in most instances are lower; Dimities may be said to maintain their value better than most descriptions of White Goods. Twist has been in more demand, and although transactions are on a considerable scale, prices show little change; sales of 30s. Water have been made at 23½ and 40s. Mule at 18½ annas; yesterday's quotations are 22½ and 17½ annas respectively.

Cotton.—The market opened with considerable strength owing to the firmness of dealers, and while business has been restricted chiefly by the adverse advices from home it has not led to any great fall in values. It is possible we may experience a more marked decline after the holidays, provided home advices continue to report a drooping market, but the stocks up-country being so small dealers will be very unwilling to concede. Shipments during the week aggregate 30,558 bales against 35,205 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—New Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 425 to 430, New Hinghunghaut Rs. 450, New Broach Rs. 430, New Dhollera Rs. 430.

Freights are again firmer during the week, resulting in an advance of from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a ton. Arrivals keep on a low scale, and departures being heavy available tonnage is now getting within a limited compass. We quote Cotton for Liverpool going ship Wood £ 2-7-6, Iron £ 2-10, Beginning ships £ 2-5 to 2-7-6.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase ...	Rs. 9,70,806
Deposits at Head Office.............	Increase ...	„ 20,16,984
Deposits at Branches	Increase ...	„ 2,36,520
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease ...	„ 60,814
Credit Accounts do. do.	Decrease ...	„ 4,84,882
Bills Discounted do. do.	Increase ...	„ 30,058
Balances with Agents................	Decrease ...	„ 4,50,917
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O......	Increase ...	„ 31,81,893
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease ...	„ 5,21,578

Money.—Our money market was unfavourably influenced in the early part of the week by the reduction of the cash balance at the Bank, owing to the transfer of the Railway monies, but the increased stringency did not continue long and has since given away to an easier feeling, which yesterday's return will do much to increase. Exchange has been weak and drooping and shares are improving, though slightly, for the past two or three days, and these symptoms incline us to hope that when the holidays are over money will be more readily obtainable than it has been lately.

The return for the week ending last Saturday is much more favourable than most people anticipated; the increase to the Head Office Cash Balance being nearly 32 lacs. This chiefly arises from an increase of 20 lacs in Deposits and a decrease of nearly 5 lacs in Credits, together with 5 lacs withdrawn from the Branches. Balances with Agents have likewise been reduced 4½ lacs, which has been more than taken up, however, by an increase of 6 lacs in Sundry Assets. The Government Treasury Balance has been increased nearly 10 lacs, bringing up the cash Reserve to 74 lacs.

Government Securities have been in little demand and prices are again a shade lower. We quote yesterday's values:—Fours 88½, Fives 102¾, Five and half 108½.

Exchange.—The upward tendency noticeable at the date of our last was not of long duration, and rates since then have been weak and declining with only a moderate business doing. In Bank paper first transactions were at 2s. 1½d. but latterly 2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1 7/16d., while some of the Banks are unwilling to draw. Documents have in some instances been a little difficult to place unless at a good rate. We quote yesterday Bank 2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d., Credits 2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 11/16d., Documents 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d. On Calcutta we quote sight 100, 60 days 98, and on China Rs. 213 for 60 day Bank Bills.

Shares.—This market still continues to be characterized by great depression, and very little business has been in progress during the week until within the last day or two. Prices as yet show little improvement, but from the fact of purchases being made for delivery after the holidays at a price considerably higher (considering the few intervening days) than present values, we may possibly have a spurt shortly. Quotations generally are lower than they were last week, but transactions being so few prices cannot be said to be fairly tested; yesterday's quotations we give in another column. Elphinstone new shares have kept their value well at from Rs. 180 to 210; the old shares, however, have given way.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Knight, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from Kurrachee.

Barton, Veterinary Surgeon C. G., Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.

Walshe, Surgeon Major H. C., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Coleman, Captain J., Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, on duty, from Durrungam.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 27.

Vallance, Assistant Surgeon G., Staff, to join, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.			
27	Maha Lukshami............	Corney	Liverpool, Oct. 21.
	Sarah Sands...............	White	Liverpool, Nov. 5.
	Phlox (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Feb. 23.
	Arnaud	Nudean	Bordeaux via Coast.
	Jane Jack Mitchell.........	Barclay	Clyde, Oct. 8.
	Maharaj (s)	Thompson	Mandavie, Feb. 25.
	Orissa (s)	Curling	Suez, Feb. 13.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.			
27	Combermere	Blaney	Andaman and Calcutta.
	Travadore	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Tolputt	Aden, Judda, & Hoodeida

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Combermere.*—Mr. T. Barrows; Mr. D. Blaney; 136 convicts; and 65 guards.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Inconstant*, W. Benson, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *St. Bernard*, Burdilot, bound to Bordeaux via Coast.

Barque *Arab*, Nacoda, bound to Tuticorin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship "SCORESBY," A. 1, 13 years, burthen of 785 tons, J. HACKLAND, Commander. Apply to BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 27th Feb. 1866.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, ... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
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Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication: AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

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TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, at Breach Candy, a splendid upper roomed BUNGALOW, occupied by ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., with immediate possession. Apply to MR. M. B. VICCAJEE, Custom House.

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWUR, a well-known BUNGALOW called "GLEN OGLE," *with Furniture*, at Mahableshwur. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
27th February 1866.

SELLING OFF AT CHEAP PRICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS and OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior Kingsford's OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for making nice Pudding, &c. Apply to
PESTONJEE JAMSETJEE DOOBASH,
Dean Lane, No. 2.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The Offices of the Association will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd March, on account of the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 27th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, Rampart Row, at two o'clock on MONDAY the 5th March 1866—

To consider whether it is desirable to carry on the Company, or to wind up; and if the latter is decided on,

To pass a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily; and

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of MR. CALLIANDASS MOHUNDASS in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 6th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., to consider the following Resolutions, which will be proposed for the approval of the Shareholders:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857.
2. That Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and their remuneration fixed.

By order of the Directors,
DALLAS, LYNCH & LANGDALE,
Company's Solicitors.

RACE HORSES, &c., the Property of the Templars:—*Knight Templar*, late *Smuggler*, thorough-bred Bay Australian Gelding, 7 years old, sound, winner of nineteen Races, since October 1864, at all weights and distances.

	st.	lbs.		miles		min.	sec.
Bangalore with	11	7	ran	1½	in	3	30
Hyderabad with	9	12	ran	1½	in	2	51

Ascalon—Br. Arab Horse, 9 years old. Won Trichinopoly Derby in a canter. Won Trichinopoly Winning Handicap

	st.	lbs.	mile		min.	sec.	
With	10	5	1¼	in	2	27	easy.

Won Madras Derby with 10 stone in a canter.

Valetta.—Thorough-bred Bay Australian Mare, 7 years old, sound, splendid jumper, Hack and Lady's Horse. Won Trichinopoly Garrison Stakes, ½ mile by 20 lengths, in 1 min. 23 sec. with 11 st. 4 lbs., beating *Nusseeb* and *Albemarle.*

For price and all particulars, as to soundness, temper, &c. Apply to J. HUNTER BLAIR, Esq., Madras.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—The public is respectfully informed that on and after the 1st March the following ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

PRESENT TIME. Down	PRESENT TIME. Up.		FUTURE TIME. Down	FUTURE TIME. Up.
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
1-0	5-0	Bombay	1 0	6-0
2-57	3-0	Bassein Rd.	3-5	4-5
7-28	10-50	Damaun Rd.	8-0	11-10
8-45	9-46	Bulsar.	9-20	9-50
11-45	6-30	Surat.	12-10	6-20
FOLLOWING DAY.			FOLLOWING DAY.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5-45	9-30	Surat.	6-15	11-0
8-28	6-59	Broach.	9-15	8-25
11-23	4-30	Baroda.	12-58	4-45
12-33	2-55	Anund.	2-43	3-0
2-40	12-30	Ahmedabad.	5-15	12-0

For alteration of Trains at Intermediate Stations and further information see the Company's Time Table, which are exhibited at each Station.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1866.

NOW READY,
No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.
HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil: or, Who Gains by it?
QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.
HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV.: or, the Doctor and the Orderly.
INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed to-morrow the 1st March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 3rd prox.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——FEB.—MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday	..1st	4h. 43m. P.M.
Last Quarter, Friday	..9th	8h. 44m. P.M.
New Moon, Saturday	..17th	2h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday	..23rd	5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday	..31st	9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	28	Length of day 11-43.	6 21	6 4	10 25	10 44	20th Feb. 1866. Time 9h. 00m. 26s. 0.
Thurs.	1	St. David's. Full Moon at 4-43 P.M. [4-47 P.M.	6 21	6 4	11 4	11 19	
Fri.	2	Venus passes 16' N. of Mer.	6 20	6 5	11 37	11 54	
Sat.	3	Venus in greatest Hel La- S. at 10-17 A. M.	6 19	6 5	—	0 11	
Sun.	4	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 19	6 5	0 26	0 42	
Mon.	5	Day breaks at 5-41 A.M.	6 18	6 6	0 59	1 15	
Tues.	6	Moon passes 5' N. Sat. 6-10.	6 17	6 6	1 30	1 46	

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 20	KURRACHEE	Feb. 21
AGRA	Feb. 22	LAHORE	Feb. 17
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 21	LONDON	Feb. 2
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 18
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 4	MADRAS	Feb. 22
BANGALORE	Feb. 21	MALTA	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 21	MEERUT	Feb. 20
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 15
CEYLON	Feb. 17	OUDH	Feb. 21
COCHIN	Feb 17	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 22	PUNJAUB	Feb. 17
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG..	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

IT is now some ten days since Major Macaulay of the 23rd Madras Native Infantry published the result of his investigations regarding the causes of cholera. The Major has made a great discovery. The mystery which the most scientific and learned members of the medical profession have tried, for years and years, to unravel without success, has been at once solved by an outsider. Whilst the investigations of the doctors have been spread over a large field, whilst the experiences of hundreds of professional men have been anxiously inquired into, and all *pros* and *cons* carefully weighed without any satisfactory result, the Major has, *mirabile dictu*, without hesitation and in the most positive manner possible, pointed out the root of het evil. This discovery will doubtless do much to stamp the Major as a man possessing a thoroughly original mind. He disdains all previously advanced theories. He has struck out a line for himself. He is persuaded that cholera only walks as fast as the regiment it attacks. He pooh-poohs the idea of water, and triumphantly points to milk as meeting all the conditions of his hypothesis, and condemns it as the cause, the only cause, of cholera. More than this, the Major declares that the cows have cholera, and that flies carry the disease from one animal to the other. If this be true, what an anxious time mothers will have for the future! What dreadful thoughts must suggest themselves when a parent considers that the very animal secured at such cost and trouble for the very purpose of strengthening and nourishing the young "olive branches," may be the means of consigning them to an early grave! How can the maternal authorities allow the babes to drink milk when, according to Mojor Macaulay, this and this alone causes that frightful desease which, from time to time, ravages all the countries in the world? Again, how painful for the future must be the suspense of a family sitting round the table at tea, until it is known who is to risk the chance of disease and death, by swallowing the first cupful of tea; for, according to the gallant Major, "the poison may be of a light specific gravity and float" on the top of the milk in the jug!

To speak seriously, Major Macaulay's letter is a mistake. The conclusions he arrives at are not so obvious as he would seem to suppose, and with a view of judging his letter on its merits, we propose to take it, in detail, pointing out where, in our opinion, his deductions are, to say the least of it, absurd.

The Major starts with declaring that he cannot entertain any suspicion against water, as the troops, while marching, get fresh water every day. The disease, says he, marches as fast as, and not faster than, the regiment it attacks. Meat is summarily dismissed because many of our native troops do not eat it, but milk, says the Major, is used by Christian, Mahomedan and Hindu, by old and young, men and women—and this being so, milk must be the cause. "Milk marches with cholera-stricken camps." The Madras customs we know nothing about, but we can safely aver that milk does nothing of the sort in Bombay, and yet we have cholera amongst our troops. We have yet to learn that cows or goats, as a rule, will give milk when on the march, and, moreover, we deny that an animal seized with cholera would give any milk at all. Some regiments take milkmen with them on the march, but the milk itself is purchased by these purveyors at each village, so that if the theory of milk being a propagator of cholera be true, the amount of diseased cattle on the grand trunk roads must be enormous, and as at certain seasons of the year cholera is unknown, the animals must survive many attacks of a disease from which man rarely recovers. The next question the Major sets himself to answer is, how is cholera propagated from one place to another? The theory of bullock-flies will not hold good. How many rivers are bullocks obliged to swim when marching with a regiment? In Bombay we may safely answer none. Leaving this, however, out of the question, we would remark that these flies are not so easily frightened off their victims. If Major Macaulay will take hold of a cow's or bullock's tail, force the animal into a river, and swim with him or her, he will discover that the flies have a very fair resting place on the horns and nose, &c. The bullock flies, moreover, are nearly always found on horses, especially if these latter are picketed near bullocks or cows, and we have never yet heard that any one was rash enough to suspect a horse of cholera! The numerous instances brought forward to support the Major's theory are so full of improbabilities, that we must be excused from mentioning more than one or two of them. The idea of a troop-ship's diseased cow having given the disease to the troops, is too rich to pass over in silence. When did Government ever make arrangements to supply their troops with milk on board-ship or elsewhere? How on earth could the troops drink milk, say two hundred men, from one cow? Why, the idea bears absurdity on the face of it. The idea of a diseased cow having been disembarked at Marseilles and sent by railway to Paris, and there spreading cholera, is equally ridiculous and improbable. Major Macaulay starts with discarding water from his list of causes, but in treating of cholera in Europe he quite forgets the liberal use made of chalk and such like, and we may be pardoned for mentioning that the natives of this country are in no way behind their white brethren in the matter of adulteration. Regarding the cases of cholera which occurred in the Major's own regiment, we are conceited enough to think that we can read a much more likely story from the facts than Major Macaulay himself. The left wing stopped behind with a regiment which had cholera, the right wing did not. The two wings marched the same road but kept an interval of three marches between them. When they were reunited the right wing got cholera at once from the left wing which had been attacked some time before. "That was the dairy," says the Major. "Not at all," we reply. "Cholera is contagious—the left wing caught it from the diseased regiment, and when they rejoined, it was communicated to the right wing."

Now with reference to this cow theory, will Major Macaulay explain how it is that while, according to Livingstone, there are parts of Africa in which no cow can exist on account of a certain fly, yet that these very districts are desolated by cholera? Does he know that not long ago, every case of cholera in a certain district of London was carefully traced, and that it was found that every person attacked was in the habit of drinking water from a certain pump which was in direct communication with a cesspool, and that persons on either side who did not use the pump escaped? Surely such a case as this did not originate from a diseased cow? Medical authorities assert that fever and cholera, as a rule, go together. Malaria in the first instance produces fever, but when it becomes more intense cholera quickly appears. Dr. Watson says that malaria is produced in proportion as the surrounding soil is rich and rapidity of evaporation caused.

We have been somewhat lengthy in our remarks on the letter now before us, because, although the majority of the public would not for a moment entertain the Major's theory, yet it was impossible to say what mischief effusions like the one under consideration may not do. Of Major Macaulay himself we know nothing beyond the fact that an individual of that name is in the habit of publishing some interesting accounts of terrific combats between a cobra and a mungoose. The last mungoose, if we remember right, died from the bite of a snake. Bereft of his employment by the death of the hero of a hundred fights, we presume, if the two individuals be one and the same, (and we believe they are) that the indefatigable officer has turned his attention to the human frame and now seems to enlighten the public on cholera and its causes. There is an old saying but still an uncommonly good one, *ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

We have to chronicle the sudden demise of Mr. Spencer Compton, Prothonotary of the High Court, which resulted after a fortnight's illness from a slight accident to him while driving home in his phaeton on the 3rd of February. Mr. Compton was the son of Sir Herbert Compton, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay, and contemplated returning to England during the present month, after having laboured thirty years in India. Mr. Compton was much esteemed and respected by the society in which he moved.

The end of the Indian financial year draws on apace, and Mr. Massey, the new Finance Minister, is reported to be already deep in the intricacies of the forthcoming Budget. The greater portion of the local budgets have been for some time in his hands, and it is stated that, generally, they show an increase of the expenditure, and a decrease in the estimated receipts. The cancelling of Sir Charles Trevelyan's protection duties last year, coupled with the abolition of the income tax, left the financial arrangements of the year in a disorganised condition, and rendered a revision of the estimated expenditure necessary. Public works—with the exception mainly of the construction of barracks—had to be brought to a stop to avoid the otherwise inevitable deficit. The high price of opium has, however, smoothed down some difficulties; and the increased proceeds of the opium sales, coupled with a diminished expenditure, will, in all probability, have enabled Government to make the two ends meet. The expense of the Bhootan war, if the border fray in the north-east ought to be so called, will form a serious item of expenditure during the year, which is the heavier from the blundering vacillation and mismanagement attending it. There are no indications, as yet, of the intentions of Mr. Massey as to the manner of providing the ways and means for the next year. It is doubtful if he will have the courage to re-impose the income tax; and it is highly probable that he will resort to a succession tax. India is an Arcadia for the rich, as the shadow of the tax-gatherer never falls upon the threshhold of its millionaires. The wealthiest classes of India are taxed as lightly as the coolie. A succession tax will only reach the permanent population, and that, too, in an ineffective degree. Amid a social order of things such as exists in India, the only tax which will adequately reach the rich—that is always supposing the rich are truthful in their returns—is an income tax; and that tax we hope Mr. Massey will not shrink from resorting to.

Within the last day or two a telegram has been received in Bombay announcing the murder of the Sultan of Muscat, but the information as to the circumstances is of the vaguest character. We can only speculate even as to the cause. The crime is said to have been committed in the Fort of Sohar, and it is further asserted that the Arab tribes are in a state of open insurrection. His eldest son has been proclaimed Sultan. It is possible the murder of the Sultan may have connection with some operations of H. M. S. *Highflyer* at Dimom, near the island of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, against some of the Wahabee tribes, which have been conducted, if not with a view to repress the piracy which prevails along the Arabian and Persian shores, at least for the purpose of punishing some outrages against British authority. The *Highflyer*, 21 guns, left Bombay at the end of December, and touching at Muscat sent on two guns to the Imaum. Thence she proceeded to Bahrein, touching on her way at Sohar, a place where the Imaum has a summer residence with pleasant gardens, where his war vessels lie at anchorage, and about thirty miles north of Muscat. It was at Sohar that he fell a victim to the disorders among his people. On arriving at Bahrein a demand was sent to the Chief of El Khatif for restitution for certain outrages, and this not being complied with operations were commenced against three forts on the island of Dimom, which is joined with the mainland by a swamp of some extent. Two forts were taken, but one of them belonged unfortunately to a neutral tribe, and after a demonstration in which British pluck and foolhardiness were more predominant than British prudence, the small storming party was compelled to make its way back to the boats. The general operations were much retarded by the great extent of shallow water round the island of Dimom which prevented the *Highflyer* from getting within eight miles of the Fort. The mistake committed in capturing a neutral fort was not discovered till the *Highflyer* returned to Muscat, where the commander learned it on narrating the exploit to Colonel Pelly, the Resident. The *Highflyer* has since returned to Bombay but is to set out again in a few days with the *Octavia* to complete the operations against the refractory Wahabee Chief.

The little festering sore which affronts the North Eastern corner of India under the name of the Bhootan difficulty is entering upon another stage of the disease. The recalcitrant Tongsoo Penlow has treated our demand for the restoration of the guns with the utmost indifference and is strengthening his position in his native territory against compulsory restitution either by his co-chiefs of Bhootan or by the British forces. The long suffering and meek Government of India, finding coaxing and Christian patience in vain, has at length ordered the advance of an expeditionary force for the purpose of punishing and coercing him. Five hundred men were marched from Dewangiri on 4th February, and after three days' march encountered some slight resistance at Salikur, but succeeded in taking possession of an "iron-linked chain suspension bridge" over the unfordable stream Monas, near to Tashgong. The country is almost impenetrable by an invading force. During the first day, the advance guard accomplished 5½ miles, and even with that short march the baggage was "helplessly" in the rear. Major General Tytler, commanding the Assam Brigade, and recently commanding the Bhootan Field Force, has resigned his command in Assam, and it is currently stated, in fact that the real cause of his resignation is his having set his face determinedly against the Bhootan business on the ground of the utter inaccessibility of the country. We have heard it stated on reliable authority that the Major General has expressed his convictions in a despatch to Government that it would take a whole European regiment two years to cut a road through the jungle to wrest the guns from Tongsoo Penlow. Rumour, however, is again alive to the effect that the present demonstration against that Chief has induced him to send a message to the officer commanding the force promising to restore the guns. The latest information is contained in the following telegram, dated Dewangiri, 17th February:—"The force halted at Monas at the request of the political officer who hears that the guns are at Youngar, and all will be surrendered if the force halts."

A Mofussil contemporary gives the purport of an arrangement which has been entered into between Russia and the king of Bokhara. Russia is allowed to keep 700 villages and towns in Khokan and in the territory which was in dispute between these two powers. It is said that Russia wished to add a stipulation allowing her to maintain two military cantonments, one in Khokan and the other in Bokhara. This knotty point the monarch of Bokhara does not appear to be able of himself to determine, as he has applied to one of the Ameers of Cabool for advice. Some time ago it was stated that the Government of India had despatched two messengers by different routes, and ignorant of each other's mission, to Central Asia to obtain information as to the Russian position and designs. A letter dated 13th December has been received from one of the messengers. He had reached Fyzabad in Badukshan on 24th November and was on the eve of starting for Khokan. If the messengers are well chosen they should return with information which will throw a flood of authentic light on the much talked of and much dreaded advance of the great power.

LOCAL SKETCHES.—No 1.

AMONG the many things needed in the Western Capital of India is a trustworthy and comprehensive guide book, such as would enable both the visitor and the sojourner to improve their time and take an intelligent interest in what they see around them. We are not aware of a single volume to which one can turn for an account of the topography, history, antiquities, and peoples of Bombay. The information and advice vouchsafed by "Bradshaw" either mislead the ignorant or are ridiculed by the knowing: indeed—enterprising publisher though he be—he only furnishes another instance of the evil effects of having too many irons in the fire. Why this dearth of an important description of literature should be found in Bombay is not easily explained, unless it be that its inhabitants have been for a long time too much taken up with cotton, shares, *et hoc genus omne*, to think of anything else, or that whoever may have had the idea of coming before the public as a literary *cicerone* has been deterred by the fear that as the city was changing its face and features so rapidly, by the time that his book was written, printed, and published, it might possibly have been already out of date and behind the age. Surely, however, Bombay has a history worth writing, places of historical or antiquarian interest worth visiting, and localities where native customs and peculiarities (which are always worth attention, however much some people may affect to disregard them) may be witnessed to advantage. Surely Hindooism is not such a simple thing that one who is a stranger in India should require no book to guide him in the formation of his ideas and to prevent erroneous impressions from taking hold of his mind; and would not the representatives of the numberless castes and peoples who are to be found in Bombay have much more interest in our eyes if we were enabled to regard them intelligently? We believe that a local Bradshaw, fit for his work, would be an inestimable boon to Bombay; and with the hope of supplying his place to some extent, till he himself comes upon the scene, we purpose in a series of short articles to collate some particulars of places of interest, public works, and public improvements around us, which may be of some interest to most of our readers.

THE HOLY VILLAGE OF WALUKESHWAR.

We daresay that only a very small percentage of our readers have visited the Holy Village of Walukeshwar, which many may be surprised to learn lies upon what is strangely called (unless the name bears a hidden allusion to the state of the money market) the "*tight* little island of Bombay." If one who wished to visit this "holy village" were only to receive the direction that it is to be found close to the road on Malabar Hill, he would in all likelihood fail to discover the object of his search, unless he resorted to other aid than that of his own eyes; for there is not the slightest sign of its existence visible to the passer-by. But he could hardly go astray if he were told to drive almost to Malabar Point, and turn down a passage running like a "gulley" between the last two houses on the right hand side, which would lead him, after a short descent, into the very heart of the "holy village." If he happens to be something more than a "griffin" and has been often on Malabar Hill before, he will wonder how such a place could have escaped his attention and scarcely even been mentioned to him. The village consists of a square of houses and temples, enclosing a spacious tank, which has flights of steps, after the approved Hindoo fashion, leading down to its green stagnant water. The number of temples it seems almost impossible to count, for they turn up in every conceivable nook and corner, and one or two can boast of having elegant and highly ornamented cupolas, while another (which is otherwise of a plain exterior, but is esteemed especially holy) has scores of bells of all sizes suspended from the roof of the verandah—the gifts, it is said, of devotees, and rung by worshippers on entering the temple for the purpose of attracting the attention of the deity. The tutelar god of the holy village is Siva, to whom—so say the Brahmins—Rama in his wanderings over the country made poojah on this very spot; and the sacred bull—the emblem of Siva—is to be seen before most of the temples. With regard to the houses round the tank, several of them are of the better class; one, for instance, which was used occasionally by the late Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, and is presently occupied by the sons of the Rajah of Sawant Wadi, an old Marathi chief, who are now on a visit to Bombay. The village is a resort of Hindoo worshippers of all classes, and is supported to a very large extent by Banyans. Pilgrims come from distant parts of the country to worship at this consecrated spot and bathe in the waters of the tank; and accordingly numerous families, including women and children, are to be seen in groups upon the verandahs of the different houses; and many of the females may be observed using the water that purifies from sin, for the less holy purpose of washing their garments. A very large proportion of the population consists of *byragees*, or religious mendicants (who are often incorrectly called *fakirs*, a term which is properly applied to Mussulmans only) most of them revelling in a state of proximate nudity, and having their faces hideously painted and their hair long and shaggy. A number of *Gosaees*, the most respectable and intelligent byragees we have met, are to be seen sitting in a group close to the tank, dressed in garments of a uniform red colour, and having their sacred books lying open before them. These men have come on a pilgrimage all the way from the Punjab to worship at Walukeshwar; a circumstance which shows that the spot is held in no mean estimation.

Beyond the houses at the north end of the tank there is a burial-ground where the remains of pilgrims and persons of extraordinary sanctity are interred; for it must be remembered that the body of every Hindoo is not burned—the main exceptions to the rule being those who are so holy as not to require it, and those who are so poor that they cannot afford it. This place of burial—which is quite close to the beach on the north side of the hill—presents a desolate and neglected appearance; and it is evident that it does not often come under the eye of the Municipal Commissioner or any of his satellites, for if it did we are sure the ground would not be strewed as it is with human bones and skulls. A few large tombs—most of them bearing a representation of the sacred bull—mark the resting place of some men of extraordinary wealth or extraordinary piety, and form a contrast with the unpretentious graves close at hand, that are only marked by the presence of a heap of stones, and upon one or two of which may be seen the fragments of some ornaments of coloured glass, strewed upon the spot by widowed hands. One of the memorial tombs is shaped like a miniature Hindoo temple, and has a small opening in the front, under the cupola, about a foot and a quarter broad and two and a half high. If one has a guide to show him over the village he will probably beckon the visitor to approach this tomb, and will lift up a piece of matting hanging over the opening at the front, for the apparent purpose of displaying some wonder inside. One starts back on seeing a body pent up in this little hole, and stands amazed at what he supposes to be a novel and unheard-of way of disposing of the dead. But he is speedily assured that the body has life in it, though the deception is not removed by any sign of life on the part of this self-imprisoned devotee. The man, it appears, is a *byragee*, who has lived in the tomb just as he is now to be seen, for about two years past, scarcely ever moving from it or speaking to any one, and subsisting chiefly upon milk given to him by worshippers. The wonder is increased when we examine the position in which he is resting—if he can be said to rest, for his cramped posture would be excruciating torture to any but the most ascetic Oriental. He is in a state of complete nakedness, with the trifling exception of a piece of white cloth tied round his head and jaws, which only adds to his cadaverous appearance. His head reclines against one corner, and as there are only three feet or less between that corner and the one opposite, he has of necessity to raise his legs perpendicularly against the wall. Verily it must have been something more than idleness that made this strange being become a *byragee*, for an existence of greater pain and self-denial could hardly be conceived; and we are sure that even many Hindoos would feel some astonishment at witnessing a sight so repugnant to all good sense and decency. It is something, indeed, which has to be seen to be believed; and we can only recommend those who are curious about it to see it for themselves, if the publicity that this most saintly of *byragees* gets at our hands should not lead to an interruption of his "religious" reverie before that curiosity can be gratified.

The age of the holy village which we have attempted to describe cannot be fixed with any degree of certainty, but it may be taken for granted that the date of its establishment is modern when considered with reference to the age that the Brahmins would assign to it. It is said to have taken the place of a temple of older date, which may still be seen, in a ruinous condition, nearer the extremity of Malabar Point, and the first mention of which occurs in the *Sahyadri Khanda*, an apochryphal addition to the *Skanda Purana*, and supposed to have been written about four hundred years ago. The name *Walukeshwar* signifies "the Lord of Sands;" and it is therefore supposed that the original object of raising the temple was to secure luck in the navigation of the coast.

An incidental notice of the holy village is given in Moor's *Oriental Fragments*, published in 1834, and may be interesting as showing the change that has come over Malabar Hill since the days of which the writer speaks. He says:—"I may note, as connected with this subject, that in a retired, shady vale, on that beautiful part of the beautiful island of Bombay, called by the English Malabar Hill—I know not by what name by natives—is a fine tank, surrounded by temples and terraces, and trees and buildings, constituting a village: if I ever knew its name, I have forgotten it. There resided, in my earlier day, Brahmins and contemplative Hindus, many of whom had never in their lives been in the city or fort of Bombay, though only three or four miles distant. And many more of the English living there, had never, I dare say, visited or heard of this cool, quiet, happy 'Brahmin village'—its usual designation when spoken of. It was a favourite resort of mine; and I became tolerably well known to some of its sober philosophers—and I have sometimes, when tired of the heat and turmoil, and vexations and excesses of business and society, been more than half disposed to envy the peaceful inhabitants of that shady blest retreat, the life they there led, and seemed to love. Since the time of which I speak, this village, then unapproachable except on foot, is probably no longer secluded, or inhabited by the same description of people. The Hill has become studded with villas—the Point, a bold sea-chafed promontory, where the fine temple once stood, from the blasted and ruined foundations of which I dug out and brought to England, the ponderous triune bust represented in the cubic pedestal of my mystical frontispieces—that Point has become the marine residence of the Governor—roads for horses and carriages intersect the Hill—and ere as many more years elapse as have passed into the ocean of eternity since I first wandered, and chased the hooded snake, over it, steam coaches may, for aught I know, traverse it on iron roads."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—The reply of the Government of Bombay to the petition for the removal of Mr. Anstey from his temporary appointment to the Bench of the High Court of that Presidency are precisely what might have been expected from a Governor so temperate, and yet so firm, as Sir Bartle Frere—although, no doubt, the vindication of Mr. Anstey from the aspersions of a sectional coalition of native merchants comes with redoubled force from under the hand of so distinguished an asserter of native rights as the Governor of Bombay. It is most fortunate for the whole community of India that such a vindication should have proceeded from such a source. The document maintains the unswerving principles of justice which have nearly always—and certainly always of late—distinguished the administration of English Empire in India; and it will disappoint none but the spasmodic demagogues and the "sensation" journalists who fomented irritation against Mr. Anstey into personal animosity to a judge, of whom the worst that could be said was that his temper was not so imperturbable as his principles, and that his infirmities were of such a kind that, though they might sometimes impair his discretion, they could never have compromised his honour or his dignity.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 26th Feb.

Mail Steamer *Delhi* from Galle in sight.
Mail Steamer *Simla* from Calcutta in sight.

MADRAS, 27th Feb.

Steamer *Arracan* sailed for Rangoon.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Singapore.

NEGAPATAM, 27th Feb.

Steamer *Bombay* sailed for Galle.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3rd FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, Captain Curling, with the English mails of the 26th January and 3rd February, arrived in harbour at half past 9 last night. She left Suez on the 13th at 9-30 A.M. and Aden 20th at 1-28 P.M. instant. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mrs. Keatinge &2 daughters,	Mr. D. Wormald,
Ensign Wynter,	„ G. Mills,
Dr. and Mrs. Eccles,	„ W. Cooper,
Captain and Mrs Mayne,	„ J. Watson,
Mrs. J. Johnstone,	„ J. W. Brown,
Capt. Bedingfield,	„ G. Kiddle,
Surgeon J. Mitchell,	„ J. Smith,
Miss Simpson,	„ E. Pryse,
Mrs. Price and infant,	„ O. French.
Lieut. E. G. E. Sabben,	„ L. Pope,
Capt. R. Eckford,	„ J. Davies,
Mr. Geo. Farran,	„ J. Cummins,
„ Best,	„ W. Appleyard,
„ C. Barrow,	„ J. Chambers,
„ C. Calloway,	Serjt. and Mrs. Gaffney,

Mr. W. Pattison.

From Malta.

Mr. James Nash.

From Marseilles.

Mrs. M. J. Johnstone,	Lieut. Col. Anderson,
Mr. G. A. Wright,	M. Fradera,
„ J. Colledge,	Mr. S. Gardner,
Dr. Diver,	„ J. Summers,
Mr. Rustomjee H. Meestry,	„ J. Patten,
„ Pearson,	„ T. Parrott,
„ J. Duigan,	„ W. Waite,
„ W. Sim,	„ H. Brothill,
Capt. Almond,	„ E. Chapman,
„ Hector,	„ R. J. Wright,

Mr. Fennell.

From Suez.

Mr. Kielhorn,	Mr. Yonge,
„ S. Rosenthal,	„ J. S. Rosenthal.

From Aden.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bressol, Mr. Logan.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, February 3.)

Lord Napier has been appointed Governor of Madras.

Parliament assembled on February 1, when Mr. Denison was re-elected Speaker. High tributes were paid to the memory of Lord Palmerston on both sides of the House.

The American Fenian Senate is to meet at Pittsburgh on the 19th of February, to determine on military measures. Several ex-Federal officers have returned disheartened from Ireland.

Sir Henry Storks arrived in Jamaica on the 6th of January; was visited by Mr. Eyre on the 7th, and inaugurated into office on the 8th. The island was quiet.

A resolution to withdraw the American minister from England, in consequence of the refusal to settle the Alabama claims, has been rejected in the American Senate by a majority of 25 against 12.

A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen has been held in Dublin to call for effective measures, and the union of loyal subjects, to preserve the peace of the country.

The cattle plague continues to increase weekly.

The special session for Fenian trials in Dublin has just closed. Forty-one prisoners have been tried, and 36 found guilty.

The Irish Government have offered an additional £1000 for the capture of Stephens, the Fenian, making altogether £2000.

A Reform meeting at Manchester has declared against any Reform Bill which does not embody a £6 rental franchise. It is rumoured that the Government measure is not so comprehensive.

The Spanish Senate has prepared an address to the Queen, regretting the war with Chili, but urging its continuance till the Spanish claims are satisfied.

General Prim has been cited to appear for trial in Madrid. It is supposed he will be ultimately pardoned. He has arrived in Lisbon.

The bill for the suppression of religious bodies in Italy has been circulated amongst the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Francis Grant has been elected President of the Royal Academy.

The Austrian government has relaxed the passport regulations for English travellers.

A deputation in favour of a revision of the Liturgy has had an interview with Earl Russell.

The Norwegian Storthing has rejected a proposal for annual Parliaments by a majority of two.

A meeting of the Anti-Malt Tax Association has been held in Norwich, resulting in a pledge to persevere for the abolition of the tax.

An American filibustering expedition has crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico, and captured Bagdad in Mexico.

A fancy fair in Dublin on behalf of the families of the Fenian convicts has been prohibited. The respectable classes of all denominations are rallying round the Government.

The Anthropological Society has held a meeting on the subject of the negro. The conduct of Mr. Eyre in Jamaica was unanimously approved.

A bust of Cobden has been inaugurated at Verviers by the Belgian Society of Political Economy.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Superintending Surgeon John Morton, Retired List. Madras Army—Captain G. R. Billamore, Retired List, Bombay Army—Samuel Barker, Esq., Paymaster, H.M.'s late Indian Navy.

Miscellaneous: Mr. J. Gibson. R.A.—Admiral W. Webb—The Earl of Milltown—Dowager Lady Riddell—Major-General John Napper Jackson.

THE appointment of Lord Napier to the Governorship of Madras, which we mentioned some months ago as being highly probable, has now taken place. His lordship is highly qualified by natural abilities and official training for the high trust to which the Government has called him. He is a man of distinguished attainments and the success with which he has discharged other offices of responsibility justifies the expectation that a career of still greater utility to the public service lies before him in India.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce has re-opened the subject of Indian cotton. The main argument of the speakers was urged from the Manchester point of view. Manchester wants cotton, and censures the Government for not putting into force some direct measures for encouraging and extending the growth of cotton in India. Manchester feels the inconvenience of being left dependent on a single source of supply and declares that it is the duty of Government to instruct the Hindoos in the best modes of producing cotton, and to induce them, as far as possible, to substitute cotton for other crops. Coming from Manchester, this is startling, for Manchester is the heart and centre of free-trade. The inconsistency is manifest, but there is an answer to it. "Of all the modes in which error is propagated," says Mr. Bright's organ, "whether generated in self-delusion or propounded in deceit, none is so fatal as the misapplying of a sound general principle to exceptional cases." The sound general principle is to leave all industrial operations perfectly free from interference, above all from the interference of Government, and the exceptional case is cotton in India, because Manchester wants cotton. We are afraid that if this proposition be admitted, we shall find an exceptional case in every branch of production to which free trade is applicable. The English paper-makers and the Coventry ribbonweavers thought that their grievances constituted exceptional cases, but free trade proceeded in its mission notwithstanding.

It is not to be denied that there are many things which Government might do in India to facilitate trade, without helping to give it a special direction; and it is certain that such things are either done inadequately, or not done at all. It is the business of Government to provide good roads, &c.; but it is not the business of Government to direct the speculations of the people into particular channels. And of all the speculations in which the natives of India can embark, cotton, which looks so tempting in the hour of dearth, is the most precarious in the hour of plenty. Will Manchester undertake to find a market for Indian cotton, should the planters enter largely into its cultivation? We apprehend that Manchester will undertake nothing of the kind. On the contrary, Manchester adopts the principle of free-trade in its own transactions, and buys only where it can buy at the best advantage. Let the planters adopt a similar course, and grow cotton or not, exactly according as they find it to their advantage, or otherwise.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY.

THE directors report the due payment by the lessees of the Egyptian line of £1,250 for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1865, out of which they recommend that a dividend be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum free of income-tax. The directors express their hope and expectation that the important object for which the company was formed, viz., to secure an independent and alternative line between Great Britain and India, may be accomplished at an early period. They learn with satisfaction that the receipts of the Persian Gulf life, with all its imperfections in the transmission of messages through the several intervening States of Europe, yield, upon the expenditnre of £400 000, a percentage far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. They are confident that the experience obtained may now be made use of, so as to render the laying and maintenance of a properly constructed cable a matter of certainty, and that it is only a question of time. The directors have always urged upon the Government the imperative necessity for alternative lines, to provide against those contingencies which cannot be avoided, and they regard the Red Sea line as offering advantages in all respects far superior to and other, from its sectional short lengths and the commercial importance and returns of the line when opened.

We alluded in our last to a report that Mr. H. B. Harington, lately a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, was to be appointed Secretary in the Judicial Department, in the place of Mr. Hawkins, retired; but we spoke doubtfully of his acceptance of the office. We are now informed that the offer was made to him and declined—solely on the score of a modest doubt, as to whether the state of his health would allow him to discharge effectively the duties of the office. The appointment, we are told, was then offered to Mr. H. L. Anderson, formerly Chief Secretary of Bombay, and a member of the Legislative Council of India; and we hear with satisfaction that he has accepted it. We think that the arrangement which was attempted, and the arrangement that was made, clearly indicate a very honourable desire on the part of the Indian Minister to appoint to the chief offices in the Home Government of India men eminently qualified for the posts assigned to them.

Mr. Harington, every one will admit, was *the* man *par excellence* for the post. And next to him it would have been difficult to find one better qualified than Mr. Anderson. If there be anything to detract from our satisfaction in this matter, it is that the new Judicial Secretary is so good a public speaker that we should have liked to see him in Parliament, in the present lamentable dearth of Indian knowledge and experience in the House of Commons.—*Overland Mail, Feb.* 3.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MAILS for Kurrachee per steamer *Kurrachee* will be closed at 10 A. M. to-day.

H. M.'s steamer *Semiramis* arrived yesterday from the ship *Ellora.*

ABOUT 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the house of one Pandoo Essoo in the 1st Marine Lane, Dhobee Talao. It was put out before any damage worth mentioning was done.

ON Monday night last, about 11 P.M., a quantity of cotton was discovered to be on fire in a house in Old Hunooman Lane, but the flames were quickly extinguished. No damage was done to property.

WE understand that the office of Assistant Executive Engineer to the Municipal Commissioner has been abolished. The Commissioner has ordered two months' gratuity to be given to Mr. Ashdown, the retiring officer.

THE POISONING CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The woman Pudda, who is charged with having murdered her nephew by poisoning, was yesterday committed for trial by Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FROM and after this day an alteration of trains on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line will take place. Further particulars can be learnt on perusing the time tables posted at the different stations on the line.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, dated the 25th instant, from His Excellency the Viceroy to Sir Bartle Frere, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press. It is in substance the same as that which appeared in this journal yesterday, and states that the guns lost at Dewangiri having been restored by the Bhootan chief, the invading force will now return.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 26th and 6 P. M. of the 27th February: max. 9 hours 0 minutes; min. 0 hour 52 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 23rd, and the United Kingdom 24th February. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 22nd, Continent of Europe none.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight, and specially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight Markets.

MAILS will be made up for Aden, Egypt, Great Britain, and the Continent by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bhima*, which will leave this on the 3rd March, and is expected to reach Aden in time for the Calcutta mail steamer. The letter boxes at the General Post Office will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M., and the letters will be liable to the following rates of postage. For *Aden*—Indian rates. For *Egypt*—British rates at 8 annas per ½ ounce. For *England and the Continent*—The usual steam postage rates. Registered letters will be received until 12 noon.

THE Bombay City Bank yesterday brought an action against Rustomjee Ardaseer and others, before Sir Joseph Arnould in the High Court, to recover Rs. 15,000 on a promissory note payable on demand passed on the 26th June last. Mr. Marriot represented the Bank, the defendant did not appear in Court. After proof of demand having been made, which was not met, and of the service of the summons, the Court decreed for the plaintiff in the amount sued for with interest at 9 per cent from due date of note till judgment, and further interest at 6 per cent until payment with costs.

A SUIT was brought in the High Court yesterday against Heerjee Arut and Meghjee Mooljee, by the Bank of Bombay, to recover the sum of Rs. 25,000 on a promissory note passed by them jointly and separately to the Calbadevie Branch of the Bank on the advance of the above mentioned amount on the 20th January 1865. Mr. Green now appeared for the Bank, the defendants did not answer when called in Court. The plaintiffs elected to sue the second defendant Meghjee Mooljee. The Court pronounced a decree for Rs. 25,000 for the plaintiffs, with costs, and interest at 9 per cent. from 23rd April till judgment, and from then till payment at 6 per cent.

IMPUDENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A Hindoo named Wussijee Ooka was on Monday last crossing the road at Moombadavee when a Mussulman, named Shaik Hossein Peerkhan, tore away from his pocket a bag containing some 48 French five franc pieces and made off with the same, and being closely pressed by his victim, ran into the Moombadavie temple and succeeded in passing out at another door. Wussijee however kept the fellow in sight, and ran him into the arms of a police sepoy, when the bag of money was found still in his possession. The delinquent was brought before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday at the Fort Police Court, and the above facts having been fully proved in evidence, the prisoner was committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

YESTERDAY before Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court, the Bank of Bombay brought a suit against Meghjee Mooljee for the recovery of Rs. 10,000, being the balance of a sum of Rs. 18,000 advanced to the defendant and another party by the Calbadavie Branch of the Bank on a promissory note on the 21st April last, which fell due on the 24th July following. The note was not met on the due date, and hence the present action. Mr. Green appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, the defendant did not put in an appearance. The service of the writ having been proved, His Lordship gave decree for the amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 24th July till judgment, and additional interest at 6 per cent. from judgment till payment with costs.

MR. WHITE yesterday conducted a suit on behalf of Otto Muller, Agent of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, in the High Court before Sir Joseph Arnould, in which they sought to recover the sum of Rs. 13,000 on an acceptance from Lulloobhoy Manockchund and others. Service of the summons was proved having been made on an adult male member of the first defendant's family, and on the moonim of the second, and of the serving of the same on the third defendant at Broach, under section 59 of the Civil Procedure Code. Evidence was then taken to show that the money had been demanded on the due date and had not been paid. His Lordship then passed a decree for the full amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent. from 8th July last till judgment, with costs, and further interest at 6 per cent till payment.

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In the case of Merwanjee Maneckjee *vs.* Frederick Chambers, before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday, Mr. Bayley appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant did not appear. Mr. Bayley stated that the action was brought against the defendant—a merchant residing at Malabar Hill—for the recovery of Rs. 6,000 on a promissory note dated 30th April 1865. The money was advanced by Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., agents for the Oriental Financial Corporation, to enable the defendant to pay a second call on 105 shares he had in the Khandeish Farming Company, of which the same gentlemen were agents. His Lordship said he did not think that mattered, if it were a loan to the defendant. The plaintiff was called, and said he was Accountant in the Bombay office of the Oriental Financial Corporation. The advance of Rs. 6,000 was made upon a promissory note on the 31st of March 1865. The note was renewed on the 30th April. Rs. 90 were paid on the 30th March as interest for one month at the rate of 18 per cent., and on the 30th April the same sum was paid for another month. The defendant had never paid any portion of the principal or interest since. A decree was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

A suit was heard by Sir J. Arnould yesterday, brought by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, against a merchant and speculator named Gopalrao Bulwunt, for the recovery of the balance due upon a promissory note, dated 15th August 1864, for the sum of two lacs. Mr. Mayhew was for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. His Lordship examined the note, and remarked that "Due 15th August 1865" was written at the top of it, though from the body of the note the money appeared to be payable on demand. A clerk in the service of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank stated in evidence that the date "15th August 1864" and "two lacs" in the body of the note, was in the handwriting of Mr. Marston, formerly manager of the Bank; and that "Due 15th August 1865," written above, was in the handwriting of the clerk who had preceded witness in his situation. The last mentioned date was a memorandum to show till what time interest had been paid. [It appeared from a memorandum attached to the note that interest had been paid till 15th August 1865.] The Court admitted the note as evidence. It appeared that Rs. 1,00,750 had been paid by defendant on 30th December last. A decree was given for the plantiffs, for the sum of Rs. 99,439 with interest and costs.

The following passengers will proceed to-morrow by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Northam*, Captain Dundas, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.

Mr. W. B. Wright,
Mrs. Aspinnall,
Doctor Martin Haug,
Mr. J. Brown,
Mr. Cahill.

For Marseilles.

A Gentleman, Lady and infant,
Mrs. Hayllar and 2 children.
Comr. Buckle, R. N.
Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown,
Lieut. Sampson,
Major and Mrs. Blair,
Mrs. Kirkpatrick,
Mr. W. Jeynson,
,, Hood,
Lieut. G. Swinton,
Captain Wardropp,
Mr. C. Maddox.

For Southampton.

Mrs. Roberts and 2 children,
Col. Lodwick,
Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson and infant,
Mr. G. Pollexfen,
,, A. Vincent,
Three gentlemen,
Major and Mrs. Beale,
Mr. Edginton,
Captain and Mrs. H. V. Jenkins,
Mr. E. Manuell,
,, W. M. Cartwright,
Dr. Goring.

Yesterday the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China brought a suit in the High Court, before Sir Joseph Arnould, against Hajee Soomar Essa, to recover the sum of Rs. 88,500, being the amount on several promissory notes passed or accepted by the defendant to the plaintiffs. Mr. Scoble with Mr Fergusson appeared for the plaintiffs, but the defendant did not appear when his name was called. It was then proved that Messrs. Macfarlane and Green had accepted service of the summons on behalf of the defendant. At this moment the defendant was found to be in Court, whereupon Mr. Scoble put him in the box when on being examined he admitted that on the 18th April last he borrowed Rs. 10,000 from the plaintiffs, and on the 24th another sum of Rs. 10,000, and again on the 4th May Rs. 15,000. Subsequently he accepted a note passed by Mr H. G. Briggs for Rs. 73,000, in consideration for which some shares in the Bank of Bombay were deposited Rs. 20,000 had been repaid out of the latter sum leaving a residue of Rs. 53,500 in the transaction with Mr. Briggs, which with the other three amounts mentioned made up the sum sued for. The Court gave decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 88,500, with interest on Rs 35,000 from 26th January last at 9 per cent. and on the residue Rs. 35,500 at 9 per cent. from the 29th June till judgment with costs, and further interest at 6 per cent. till payment.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL ON TUESDAY THE 6TH MARCH 1866, AT 11 A. M.

I. The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Sind Survey Bill.

2. Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Revenue Courts Bill.

II.—Bills and Orders of the Day.—

1. Bill No. 5 of 1864:—A Bill for the prevention of gambling in certain places in the Presidency of Bombay—Consideration of the Bill in detail.

2. Bill No. 4 of 1865:—A Bill for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and as regards the trial of certain offences modifying its constitution.—Third reading.

III.—Notices of motion:—

1. On the consideration of the Gambling Bill in detail, the Honourable Mr. Ellis will move:—

1. That the following Section be inserted after Section I. of the Bill as it now stands:—

II. "The Governor in Council may, by an order made in pursuance of Section I. of this Act, fix the date from which the provisions of this Act shall apply to any City or Town; and may, by subsequent order, cancel, vary or amend any previous order; and the publication of an order by the Governor in Council in the *Government Gazette* applying this Act to any City or Town shall be sufficient proof that such City or Town is one to which this Act may lawfully be and has lawfully and duly been applied in pursuance of Section I. thereof."

2. That in line 5 of Section VII. and line 3 of Section IX., the words "Sections I. and III." be substituted for the words "Sections I. and II."

2. On the third reading of the Court of Petty Sessions Bill, the Honourable Mr. Ellis will move that the following words be omitted from lines 6, 7 and 8 of Section II:—

"of whom one shall be a European and the other a Native of India not born of European parents."

3. The Honourable Mr. White will move for leave to introduce the following Bills:—

1. A Bill to limit to liability of a son and grandson of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor and of a second husband of a Hindoo widow for the debts of her deceased husband.

2. A Bill to shorten the language used in Acts of Council, and to enact, once for all, clauses containing definitions of such terms as usually require to be defined.

H. Birdwood,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 27th February 1866.

OPENING OF THE E. I. PRESS Co.'s PRESSES AT JULGAUM.

Captain Osborn's reply to Messrs. Veerjee Nursey & Co. and the 98 other cotton merchants who complained that they could not get their thousands of docras in the interior conveyed to Bombay, explained that *something else* besides the Railway was necessary towards their object being effected. He found it practically impossible to carry so much cotton while it was in a loose state, and he consequently urged them to erect or at least encourage *presses* for compressing it into compact bales.

Others appear to have foreseen that the necessity for this would arise, for we have to record, most opportunely, the opening of a pair of most imposing Hydraulic Presses of Nasmyth's make at Julgaum, which Mr. Brice has made the most interesting station on the line to visit, for side by side with these presses stands the E. I. Cotton Agency's ginning factory, the most perfect thing of the kind that it has been our chance to see anywhere in India.

We found a large quantity of loose cotton ready to be pressed and steam up to do it. Mr. Ashburner, the Collector of Khandeish, evidenced the interest he took in the event by travelling some distance to be present on the occasion. About 4 o'clock, amidst a concourse of native merchants, the rams moved noiselessly up, the doors flew open, and we saw 400 lbs. of cotton that had filled 12 feet depth of well becoming small by degrees and visibly less till it was reduced to 16 inches. The bale was then bound with iron bands and came out as neat as any shopkeeper's parcel. We understood that similar presses had been in operation for a few months at Sholapoor, and that the same Company was engaged in erecting others in Barsee.

This is one of those wholesome and well conducted enterprises that deserves support, for it will do more than all the legislative enactments that could be devised to revolutionise the trade in cotton. It is now possible for kupas to be gathered, ginned by the Macarthy roller, full pressed, delivered in Bombay by rail, and put on board a vessel in harbour within an incredibly short space of time. The gins can turn out fifty bales in ten hours, the presses nearly five times that quantity, and the railway authorities are preparing to run a mixed train to and from Julgaum, so that this pressed cotton shall reach Bombay, in precedence of all other goods, as fast as passengers.

It will not be inappropriate to remark here upon the immense change that is being effected in Khandeish. Its cotton product was proverbially the very worst in India. Upon its being made clear to the Collector that no improvement in cultivation of such seed could bring about any important change in the quality of the cotton, he boldly arranged upon his own authority to obtain large supplies of seed from Akote. This he distributed over his district with the recommendation that the old seed should be discarded. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the ryots accepted his wish as a command, and the result has been a *very marked* improvement in the quality of the crop. Government is very wisely supporting Mr. Ashburner in his efforts to do more, and it was stated at the press on Friday that the whole district is to be again purged and seed from Hingunghat largely introduced.

A dinner of course followed the successful trial of the presses, and judging from the expressions that fell from the speakers, the body of them seem to have acted like "a Band of Brothers," each emulating the others in the amount of good he could effect. Such feelings speak volumes for those who have stood foremost in the movement, and we believe that Mr. Brice certainly deserves credit as the promoter, if he is not indeed the author, of this new movement.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—27TH FEB.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

The Duncan Road Murder Case.—James He[illegible] George Bidgood, and Thomas Chaney were agai[illegible] the bar charged with the culpable homicide [illegible] Pierce Hogan in a house in Duncan Road.

Duncan Campbell Taylor, Esq., M. D., sworn—[illegible] Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of t[illegible] Sanitarium, and reside at Colaba. I know th[illegible] Private Pierce Hogan. He belonged to the 45th [illegible] He was an invalid and was sent from Poona for change of air. He was admitted into the hospital of the Colaba Sanitarium on or about the 23rd December 1865, suffering from pulmonary consumption. He derived considerable benefit, and was discharged as a convalescent (to attend hospital daily) on the 19th January last. He was carried to the hospital on the 20th of February, at 4 P. M., in a state of great exhaustion from bleeding from the lungs. Appropriate remedies were employed, but he never rallied and died early on the following morning. On the afternoon of the 21st February, I made a *post mortem* examination and found the cause of death to be hemorrhage from the left lungs. The lungs itself was extensively diseased, and a large cavity was seen in the apex. The apex of the right lung was also infiltrated with tubercular matter. The air passages were filled with mucous mixed with blood. There was a slight abrasion over the right temple and left shoulder, but no other mark of violence on the body. When I saw the deceased last before his admission into hospital, to the best of my belief, he had no bleeding from the lungs. I am of opinion that hemorrhage from the lung, might have been caused, and thereby death accelerated in his delicate state of health by his being thrown from a height.

The prisoners asked no questions.

A European seaman was then called into Court, and stated that he was in the house on the night of the occurrence in question. He was sleeping in an inner room, he was awakend by somebody who said that a great row was going on in the house but he went to sleep again. He was roused again shortly afterwards, when he saw John Field striking Ladd with the arm of a chair.

John Field, recalled—I did not see this man in the house at all.

The seaman:—But I saw you.

John Field repeated it was his firm conviction that the man was not in the house that night.

The seaman—on the contrary, maintained that he was there.

His Worship postponed the further enquiry of the case until Thursday next. The prisoners asked to be admitted to bail. His Worship refused to bail them to-day, saying he would see what he could do on Thursday.

Theft of Woollen Cloth.—Withul Narayan and Hurry Dhurma were charged with stealing two pieces of woollen cloth, of the value of Rs. 45, the property of John Domingos Gonsalves. The prosecutor stated he kept a shop for the sale of piecegoods in Mahim. On the 16th or 17th January last, his shop was forced open at night, and two pieces of woollen cloth stolen. He gave information to the police. On Sunday evening last, he saw a butler wearing a jacket like the cloth he had lost. The prosecutor went with him to his house, where he saw another piece like the cloth he had lost, and five or six jackets made of the same cloth. The butler gave the names of the prisoners, and the prosecutor caused the latter to be arrested. They said they had given the cloth to be made into jackets. The houses of the prisoners were searched, and other cloth was found therein. They then admitted the theft.

His Worship found both the prisoners guilty and sentenced the first to be imprisoned with hard labor for three moths; and the second, a juvenile offender, to receive nine stripes.

Obstructing the Thoroughfare.—About fifteen retail sellers of clothes, vegetables, cotton, and wood were charged with obstructing the road on Monday last, by keeping their goods thereon. The defendants pleaded guilty to the charge, and were admonished by His Worship and discharged.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Monday, February 26th, 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Bomanjee Nusserwanjee vs. *Thos. Randall.*

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Keir and Ramsden, moved that a *rule nisi*—made by His Lordship in this case on the 19th February, to show cause why a writ of attachment against the defendant should not be set aside—be made absolute.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, said he appeared for Bomanjee Nusserwanjee, the plaintiff in the suit. His client had obtained a decree against the defendant, and in accordance with the execution of that decree they attached some property which was in the shop formerly occupied by Thomas Randall, the defendant, but which was now in possession of his brother, George Randall. That property they claimed as being in reality the property of Thomas Randall, although colourably in the possession of his brother.

His Lordship—Has your attachment been levied against the whole of the property in the shop?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes. There is some of it admittedly ours. In regard to the terms of the order a good deal might be said, but the material question at present was, simply, whether Thomas or George Randall was the actual owner of the propety. The circumstances of the case were, briefly, that Thomas Randall and a Mr. Robert Taylor carried on business together in Bombay, and in March 1865 dissolved partnership. On 4th November Thomas Randall filed a petition of insolvency, and an investigation was made in consequence into his affairs, Bomanjee Nusserwanjee appearing as an opposing creditor. The case was heard and adjourned for further hearing; and the Court ordered the petitioner to make a certain amendment on his schedule. On the following Court day, 4th February, he did not appear, and the schedule was not amended as ordered; and the petition was thereupon, on his (Mr. McCulloch's) application, dismissed. There were circumstances connected with the examination which had been unanswered and unexplained by Mr. Randall up to the present moment, and which it was necessary to allude to as showing the grounds of suspicion that had led to these proceedings. On the occasion when the insolvent was present at the Court, it appeared that he had kept back from the Official Assignee a number of books without which it was impossible to trace the manner in which the alleged sale to George Randall had been managed, or what the value of the goods was which it was asserted had been transferred to him. Besides, it was only on the Saturday before the Monday on which the case was heard that the Official Assignee obtained possession of a number of other books that were of importance in the investigation, and Mr. Justice Couch made some severe observations with regard to these circumstances. Since the books which were not given up at that time had been placed at the disposal of the plaintiff, enough had been seen to confirm the impression that the transfer of property from Thomas Randall to his brother was a mere pretence, and that in reality the disposing power still rested with the judgment debtor. George Randall was a youth under age, who came out from England in May last, his passage being paid by his brother; and he was employed by the latter as a clerk or shopman at the very moderate salary of Rs. 50 a month. The alleged transfer of property to him was made on the 30th June, the sum to be paid being Rs. 35,000, for which he gave three promissory notes payable, respectively, at three, six, and nine months after date. One of these notes had been paid; the other two remained undue and still unpaid. After pointing out that George Randall could not have been a man of capital, and that no security had been required of him—a circumstance which prevented the creditors of Thomas Randall from ever receiving any benefit from the sale,—Mr. McCulloch referred to the fact that Thomas Randall filed his petition in the Insolvency Court within a very few months after this transaction, and remarked that as George Randall was a minor the two promissory notes yet unpaid were not worth the paper on which they were written. The amount already paid to the Official Assignee, on account of the goods sold was Rs. 10,700; and the two unpaid promissory notes were for the remaining sum. [A consultation here took place between the parties in the case, with a view to a settlement, Mr. Scoble proposing on behalf of his client, to give independent security for the amount of the bill which would become due in April—thus, with the sum already paid to the Official Assignee, covering the amount of the plaintiff's decree. As Mr McCulloch was not satisfied with the offer, the case proceeded.] The learned counsel, in continuing, stated that advertisements appeared in the Bombay newspapers subsequent to the 30th June, holding out Thomas Randall as being still the owner of the property. He would produce a letter, dated 8th July, in which Thomas Randall—after having, as he now said, sold his business to his brother and parted with all interest in it,—used the words "My brother, I am pleased to say, I find very useful." He would also give in several other letters, written in the month of August, and which showed by the signatures that the business was still in the old hands. He would further show from entries in the books, that the goods were disposed of, or nominally disposed of by Thomas Randall to his brother at prices something like 50 per cent. below the invoice prices, or the prices at which they were sold to *bona fide* purchasers. If His Lordship saw reason from that evidence to conclude that there were sufficient grounds to suppose the sale to have been colourable and fictitious, he would ask His Lordship to discharge the rule and leave the property to be considered that of the judgment debtor.

The documentary evidence given in by Mr. McCulloch was admitted by Mr. Scoble; and it was also admitted that George Randall came to Bombay in May last; that for some months before that, while in England, he received from Thomas Randall a salary of 12*s.* a week; and that, in Bombay, up to the 30th June he received Rs. 50 a month, with board and lodging in addition.

Bomanjee Nusserwanjee was called, and gave evidence drawn from the books that he had examined, showing the prices at which the goods alleged to have been disposed of by Thomas Randall to his brother were sold. He stated that the amount of the decree against Thomas Randall was, including costs, Rs. 14,717. The amount of the bill upon which the suit was brought was Rs. 14,000. The bill was in favour of Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur, in whose employment he was, and who had advanced the amount of the bill to Thomas Randall. The bill was endorsed in favour of witness.

Robert Taylor, formerly partner with Thomas Randall, was afterwards examined, and said he knew the father of Thomas and George Randall, who was in England, and whom he saw in June and July last year.

Mr. McCulloch—Had you any conversation with him about the age of his sons?

Mr. Scoble objected to the question.

The Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Taylor was afterwards examined at length on various points.

The case for the plaintiff having been concluded,

Mr. Scoble submitted to the Court that there was no evidence to show why the rule should not be made absolute.

His Lordship—The evidence shows that it was a sale without any taking of stock, and at prices which were very greatly below the invoice prices.

Mr. McCulloch—And to a man admittedly without capital.

His Lordship thought there was some evidence.

Mr. Scoble submitted that there would be evidence if His Lordship were now sitting in Insolvency; but it was a question of the right to property that they had now to decide. Even supposing it to show a colourable sale, yet the evidence so far as it went showed such a right to the property to be vested in George Randall that the Court could hardly allow it to be affected till by a regular suit it had been proved that the sale was collusive and ought to be set aside. The only ground on which his learned friend had attempted to impeach the sale was that the goods were sold at something less than the invoice prices; but there were many reasons—such as damage sustained on the sea voyage, by mildew, and in other ways—why goods should be sold in Bombay or any other place at such reduced prices. That, at any rate, did not constitute a sufficient reason why the Court should decide that the sale had been an unlawful sale, and one that the Court ought in its summary jurisdiction to step in and cancel. After some further remarks Mr. Scoble referred again to the possibility of the goods having been damaged and sold at reduced prices on that account.

His Lordship said he had no evidence to show that was the case, but he had evidence that in almost every case the goods were sold at about half the invoice prices. In one case 11 annas were received instead of 2*s.* 6*d.*; in another instance 11 annas instead of 2*s.*; again, 8 annas instead of 1*s.* 6*d.*; and in another case 11 annas in place of 2*s.* 6*d.* Considering the relationship of the parties, the extreme undervaluing of the goods, and the large amount at stake, it appeared to him that there was not only some but a great deal of evidence for the claimant to answer, in order to show that the plaintiff had not a right to execute his decree.

Mr. Scoble maintained that there was no case under the Code of Civil Procedure, though there might have been in the Insolvency Court. He contended that it was the [illegible] creditor, according to the practise in England, [illegible] had a right to attach the property in [illegible] and that if he failed in doing so the attachment [illegible] set aside.

[illegible]ship said his present impression was that the [illegible] in possession of George Randall as a person [illegible] Thomas Randall—*i. e.*, in possession under a [illegible] was merely colourable.

Mr Scoble afterwards proceeded to call rebutting evidence.

George Randall stated that he was 21 years of age on the 27th of last June. On the 30th June and subsequent days he purchased goods from his brother Thomas to the amount of Rs 32,000, of which he had paid, in cash, Rs. 16,155. There were two promissory notes still due, viz. on April 5 and July 8; the other note fell due on 5th January and was paid. Stock was taken before the goods were sold.

In the course of cross-examination, witness said he had borrowed upon personal security, from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 from a friend of his towards payment for the goods. No understanding had been come to as to interest upon this loan, and no interest had been paid. There was no acknowledgment given for the money; it was simply a verbal understanding. The first promissory note, due on 5th January, was for Rs. 8,000. He paid the money to the Official Assignee. [It appeared from a cash book that the amount borrowed was Rs. 9,900]. The remainder of the Rs. 16,000 which he had paid was realised by cash sales. Witness had made no arrangements yet for payment of the bill falling due in April, but expected that sufficient for the purpose would be realised from the cash sales. The sale of the property was discussed by him and his brother from the time of his arrival in Bombay. He could not say whether it was in consequence of his embarrassments that his brother wished to dispose of the goods; but he knew that at that time his brother expected a letter of credit from Maclean and Company in London, which would save him from insolvency. The proposal came from his brother. The terms were that he (witness) was to pay for the goods as it was convenient, with the proceeds of the sales. After the sale his brother was in the habit of coming to the shop and giving him advice about business matters. The stock taking was commenced on the afternoon of the 30th June, and continued for about two days. The new books were opened on the 1st of July.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—He had added to his stock to the extent of about Rs. 16,000, speaking roughly. None of the property in the shop belonged to his brother, and no business had been conducted in it on his brother's behalf since the sale.

The case was adjourned at this stage, and will be resumed this (Wednesday) morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUERY FOR HEAD QUARTERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—How is it two Cavalry Captains, and both passed men, are merely attached to a regiment at this station, instead of one of them getting the place of a Staff Corps Infantry Major, holding an acting second squadron officer's appointment, and drawing larger pay than his immediate senior the second in command of the regiment, and an old Cavalry officer? Can this anomaly and injustice be known to the Chief and Adjutant General? ALIPH.

Poona, 26th February.

STREET TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I beg to call attention to a growing nuisance in the streets of Bombay, I allude to the native carts overloaded with cotton, which impede the traffic and endanger the lives of pedestrians through the bales falling off continually. On Saturday morning I observed no less than eight carts impeding the traffic in the Fort owing to the cotton bales falling off, and in some cases passers-by had narrow escape of being crushed thereby. Ought not the Police Commissioner to interfere and endeavour to stop this nuisance? I suppose these native cartmen are trying to compete with the *four-wheeled* spring carts introduced by the Indian Carrying Company!

BOMBAYITE.

THE PAY OF THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your paper of the 20th, you speak of "the price of a native policeman," who was convicted of receiving a bribe of fifteen pice, and fined fifty rupees, in default two months' imprisonment; and serve him right. Now to an outsider it seems absurd that it should be worth a man's while to expose himself to such a penalty for not quite two-pence; but I have been at the trouble of enquiring, and having learnt the pay of a policeman, I am not only *not* surprised, but am astonished that any offenders should be brought to justice. Is it to be believed that the monthly pay of one of these guardians of the public saftey, of one, who beyond all others should be removed from the temptation of taking bribes, should only amount to Rs. 5-8-0?

Surely a more monstrous absurdity was never heard of than that a *policeman* should receive pay at which the commonest coolie would turn up his nose; nay, would refuse to work unless he received three times that amount. Why in these days of scarcity Rs. 5½ will barely supply a man with the *coarsest food*; and yet I suppose that these men have families to clothe and feed; and how can we expect them then to be indifferent to bribes?

Seriously, Mr. Editor, this should be looked to. Our lives and property cannot be safe under the protection of a force who merely receive sufficient to keep them from starving; and the public to whom a good and efficient police is of the utmost importance, should urge on Government the necessity of making better provision for the members of the police force, and thereby increasing the security of every CITIZEN.

THE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The leading article in the *Times of India* of the 20th was one of those narrow, bitter, 'hit-in-the-back' kind of productions for which your contemporary appears to have a specialty. The object of the writer appears to be to disparage the Judges of the High Court on both the Appellate and Original Side, and particularly to attack the reputation of the learned and much respected Chief Justice, who is now absent, and who is about to leave India.

The writer compares Justices Hebbert, Erskine, Forbes, and Newton with the present Judges who sit at Mazagon, and howls over the decadence. It is not usual to discuss the capabilities of learned Judges in newspaper correspondence, so I will only observe that probably the public and the legal profession are as satisfied with such Judges as Tucker and Gibbs, as with the gentlemen singled out by the *Times* for special laudation, and Mr. Justice Warden as a Criminal Judge is probably not inferior to any of his colleagues. There is a strange *suppressio veri* in the article in question. The article states that circuit reports by District Judges have been discontinued by order of the High Court. The true state of the case is, that the High Court has informed District Judges that such reports are not always to be sent in as a *matter of routine*, but Judges are carefully instructed to report any circumstances of *importance or of interest.* District Judges may surely be trusted with the power of deciding what is, and what is not, worth reporting to the High Court!

The sneer at Sir Matthew Sausse as having been obstructive as regards the amalgamation of the Courts, and the introduction of the Codes is as unworthy as it is contemptible.

Sir Matthew Sausse had passed some thirty years in the practice of the old Law and Procedure when he was suddenly called on to adopt the new. It is not surprising that he did so at first reluctantly and regarded the innovations with conservative suspicion. This, however, soon wore off, and every Judge and Lawyer in India knows, or ought to know, that we owe many most able elucidations of, and rulings on, the Codes, to the Chief Justice. As to Hindu law, it may, I think, be safely said, that since Sir T. Strange left the Bench of the Madras Supreme Court half a century ago, no Judge selected from the English Bar has shown so thorough a knowledge of the principles of the common law of the Hindus. It is to the Chief Justice that we owe the settlement of the Hindu law regarding principal and interest, which had long been a vexed question.

Dhondeo versus *Narayen.*—The writer of the article, after trying to bespatter the High Court with mud, next runs a muck at District Judges and Moonsiffs; but, although he throws lots of dirt, it is so clumsily thrown that none sticks. The writer only dirties his own fingers.

The article apparently comes from the pen of an amateur, and from an amateur who has some knowledge of matters pertaining to the late Sudder Court, the present High Court, and the District Courts. At first blush one suspects that the writer must be some one who has been superseded by the present Judges of the High Court on the Appellate Side, but a glance at the civil list at once negatives such an idea, the names of the District Judges senior to High Court Judges, are the names of gentlemen who are far too high-minded and whole-hearted to have penned such a production. It is not worth while to speculate as to its authorship. The person who wrote it, and the Editor who admitted it, ought both to be ashamed of themselves. BRAHMIN.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

BARODA, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Guzerat is a capital shooting country, there is no doubt whatever of that. It is very flat, fertile, and wild; by which I mean that owing to the first, the drainage is bad, and the water collects in fine tanks wherever there is a hollow, the productiveness of the soil affords plenty of food to the game, which makes its home in great abundance in the large uncultivated tracts.

You have mentioned in a leading article, I observe, that the Guicowar preserves some of the tanks, as it is said, to prevent the deer, which furnish him with his favourite species of *shikar*, from being frightened; but there are many preserved bits of marsh round which the sportsman may blaze away to his heart's content, though he be tantalised by the sight of hundreds of duck sitting placidly within reach. The Guicowar's hunting grounds are principally near Etola about twelve miles south of Baroda. I described to you a cheetah shikaring picnic which took place recently there; but to the north and north-west there are numerous preserved patches near which no deer ever comes, and these of course form cities of refuge to all the game which is driven off the free tanks. I believe the Guicowar used to shoot once himself, and I wonder at his being so dog-in-the-mangerish now. The consequence is that the officers and others who want to get a fair day's sport have to go long distances. Scarcely a head of game is to be got within five or six miles, but when the precincts of Baroda are cleared, there is lots of very good shooting, if you know the country; if you don't you will be probably warned off the ground and accommodated with a little *gali*, for approaching forbidden soil. A couple of friends of mine rode out about eleven miles a fortnight ago, and killed in the course of the day, returning to dinner, twenty-six couple of *sorts*. I use this expression because their bag comprised nearly every kind of game you can mention. Partridges of the kind called "black," quail, grouse—many of your readers will know the kind of bird I mean,—a rock grouse, very prettily marked, of a stone colour, with a great difference between the male and female birds; when roasted they should first be skinned: duck, teal, and widgeon; there are many varieties of these from the *nukta*, or large grey duck, which weighs 4½ lbs., to the delicate little cotton teal, which is not much larger than a pigeon; snipes, both common and jack; by the bye, many men won't shoot the latter, but it is even more delicious than the former. Hares were included in the above bag: there are not many of them to be found; but the energetic sportsman may generally pick up one or two. The pheasant was the only kind of English game, I can call to mind at this moment, unrepresented; and this might have been easily remedied, allowing the peafowl to be allied to the missing species; for these handsome birds abound in a half tame state round all the villages about here. The villagers are very fond of them, regarding them as almost sacred, and objecting strongly to their being shot. No one would shoot them for sport, but a stray young one is occasionally polished off, for the sake of the pot; they are not very nice, however, being for the most part tough and tasteless, at least so it is said: of course I have never tasted one. The shooting season is rather far advanced now, but still by going a long distance very fair bags may be made. The same adventurous pair, whose success I described above, returned a day or two since from an expedition to a place about twenty miles off, they rode out one morning and back to dinner next evening, getting a clear day and a half's shooting. They polished off forty-six couple, about forty couple being snipe. One of the tanks they visited must be unique, I should think: imagine a high bank about two miles long and nearly straight, with deep water extending all along it in a strip about a mile broad, the edge opposite to the bank gradually shelving up to the land, and covered with thick bushes for about three miles. This spot abounds with alligators, and the surface is black with duck and coots, while if a gun is fired the most astonishing flights—of duck of all sorts—cranes, pairas, pelican and other marsh-loving birds rise up from the reeds and circle round; but not for long, the space is so great that a gun-shot is heard but very faintly, and all settle down again. It is impossible to get good shooting here, for the place is too large to admit of approach to the duck without a boat; and though the rushes abound with snipe, they are so tall and the mud holes are so deep that it is impracticable to shoot except at the edges, at which, however, my friends picked up a tidy bag. It is worth going a good way to see this dismal swamp, and I have little doubt but that there are many others in Guzerat somewhat similar, though probably not equal in extent.

The detachment of Artillery here is to be relieved to-morrow; the horsed guns go away to Ahmedabad, and twenty men are expected thence to man the two post guns which have arrived from Mhow. Bullocks for these will, I conclude, be sent down shortly: at present they are fixtures.

The weather is getting very hot all of a sudden, and this will probably deter many from going out to a grand boar hunt at Dubka, about twenty miles off, given by the Guicowar. He has been out there for some time. I think I heard that he was just married to another wife, and was celebrating the event. There are lots of pigs, and those who go ought to have capital sport.

BENGAL.

Cotton Exports.—The total weight of cotton shipped at Calcutta during January last was 1,01,059 cwt; the value of the staple amounted to Rs. 34,02,378. The returns for Chittagong, Cuttack, and Pooree are blank.—*Harkaru, Feb.* 21.

Captain Remington.—We understand that Captain Remington, who had been for some time an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, made his escape therefrom on the 14th inst. He remained at large until yesterday, when he was apprehended by the police in Burrah Bazaar, dressed as a Mahomedan. He was yesterday brought before the Magistrate, and ordered to be detained until the officials at the Asylum were communicated with, and he will, doubtless, be again consigned to the domicile he left so unceremoniously.—*Id.*

We have been told that the following changes are likely to occur very shortly. Captain O. Hamilton, late Pension Pay Master at Meerut, is to be Divisional Pay Master at that station in the room of Captain H. D Battye, who is to be Presidency Pay Master *vice* Lieut. Colonel Munby, proceeding to England on medical certificate. Major A. E. Osborne, Fort Adjutant at Chunar, is to be 2nd Examiner Pay Department *vice* Captain W. W. Aubert, who has changed his mind, and goes by the next steamer to England on leave for two years under the old rules. Captain J. R. Martin, a probationer in the Pay Examiner's Office, is to be Pay Master at Lucknow *vice* Major G. G. Anderson, who is about to proceed to England.—*Id.*

We have been informed that a scheme has lately been framed and submitted to Government by Mr. Gubbins, to increase the revenue of the State. In the above mentioned scheme he is said to have proposed to levy an excise duty on tobacco, fish, and fisheries, and to introduce a License Tax on trades and professions at Allahabad, and other principal cities and towns in the N. W. Provinces if need be. The License Tax is to be levied upon Bankers and *Sahoocars* as distinguished from traders and shopkeepers. Fiddlers and *Nautch* girls are to be exempted from the License Tax, as most of them are extremely poor. The above mentioned officer has also proposed to increase to a rupee to the duty on salt in the N. W. Provinces, and 8 annas in Bengal and the east of Allahabad, in order to make the salt duty uniform. As the people in the N. W. Provinces are generally opposed to any sort of taxation, Mr. Gubbins has suggested the introduction of the aforesaid taxes with a high hand, or to use his own expression "even at the point of the bayonet," and when once introduced, they will yield a pretty large revenue to the State. The scheme, we hear, is now under consideration of the Supreme Government.—*Id.*

BHOOTAN.

Although, according to a telegram published in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, Tongsoo Penlow has given up the two guns, and the troops have returned, still we think the following taken from the *Englishman* will be read with interest.

We have been favoured with the following from Camp Suleeka, February 12, 1866:—

"The difficulties inseparable from hill warfare beset this force now. For twenty-four hours heavy rain has fallen. The troops have been halted here for two good reasons: first, for supplies; secondly, for orders; it being understood that the Commander-in-Chief's sanction is necesssary for a further advance. The first of these reasons is not likely to be set aside easily; for the path, bad at all times, is now scarcely passable, and it has been with the utmost difficulty that any supplies have been able to reach us. If this weather lasts, any advance is simply impossible. The distance from Raidang to Suleeka is about fourteen miles, and Kerigumpa, which was believed to be half-way, is twelve miles from the first place, and only two from the second. The first seven miles from Raidang is a steady and steep ascent of 5,000 feet, and the remaining five is along a very narrow path on the side of very precipitous and rocky mountains. Let a train of forty elephants and three hundred mules be imagined passing to and fro, surround them and their guides with dense fog, varied by heavy blinding rain and high winds; conceive the path in many places obliterated, the elephant forced to unload, and transfer their loads to mules; imagine many sepoys and camp-followers without food or shelter for two or three days; and a very fair idea of the state of things *en route* may be formed.

"The present disposition of the troops is as follows:—1 Company 12th N. I. at the Monas bridge; 5 Companies 26th and 1 Company 12th here; 2 Companies 26th and 1 of Sappers at Kerigumpa; and 2 Companies of 8th N. I. at Raidang—thus making a line of posts for the protection of convoys between the Monas and Dewangiri.

"It is certain, however, that we have not troops enough to form a chain of this kind all the way to Tongsoo, and it has been proposed that a detached force should proceed to a point on the Monas, Tasgong (or Benken), where there is another bridge. On our holding the only two bridges passing an unfordable river, it is believed that the Bhooteas would evacuate the country altogether on this side the Monas. This course, however, does not provide for the eventuality of the villagers hitherto friendly turning against us and plundering our supplies. Both bridges would required strong detachments to protect them, and the diversion, too, would take time—the most precious of all things to us.

"The Suleeka Rajah, who made so feeble a resistance here, is believed to have gone to Tasgong. He and his followers were so hotly pursued that they could not reach the bridge below us, but turned back in the night, and, passing our camp, were again fired upon. They say that a strong position called Kinkur, just opposite to us, and easily visible eight miles off, was abandoned by the enemy after the rout of the Suleeka Rajah.

"The point of most strategical importance on the line to Tongsoo is the bridge over the Koorie river. Our possession of that point would terminate any chance of successful opposition on the part of Tongsoo Penlow. The only communication between his country and the plain lies across that river (which runs nearly parallel to the Monas) at this one bridge. If they have the sense to destroy that before our arrival, we should find ourselves puzzled to proceed. But the Bhootea has no one qualification of a soldier, and the difficulties of his country, which can scarcely be exaggerated, are his only defence."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

It will be seen by our Cabul letter that the King of Bokhara had sent a vakeel to the Russian officer in command at Tashkund, to have a treaty ratified between them. The Bokharian envoy was sent on to Agha Musjid, to the superior Russian authority at that place. The answer said to have been given was that the Russian General would enter into no treaty till the King of Bokhara would consent to a Russian cantonment being established at Charjoee.

As the generality of our readers are perhaps not very familiar with the map of Central Asia, we may as well explain that reckoning by Ferrier's map, Tashkund is about 250 miles as the crow flies north-east of Bokhara. The road lies through Khojend (about 85 miles) to Samarcund about 160, to Bokhara 160 more. Charjoee is a place on the Oxus about 85 miles from Bokhara to the South West, and on the direct route to Heerat. Locating a Russian garrison in any force at Charjoee, would be tantamount to the King of Bokhara placing himself in the hands of Russia.

Nevertheless if we are to credit the story the King of Bokhara has acceded to the demand. —*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 22.

It is pleasant amidst much grumbling on army matters, to have to record something of a different nature. The order for breaking up the Battery of Bengal Artillery stationed here was carried into effect yesterday (Feb. 20). We have been kindly furnished with a roll that shows the determination that each man has arrived at as to his future course, and we have the best authority for stating that the men are more than satisfied with the liberal and straight forward manner which they have on this occasion been treated by the Government. Here is a proof if it were wanted that soldiers can as readily discern when they are honestly dealt with as men in civil life, and are equally ready to acknowledge it.

We have always considered the breaking up of the late European portion of the Companys army a grave error, and one that will not be easily rectified, unless indeed an attempt be made, and that a successful one to embody another local force similar to the one that has been destroyed—to reform is not to pull down, though it would appear as if states and individuals occasionally thought so.—*Id.*

THE LATE EMEUTE IN THE SAURA HILL TRACTS.

(*From the Madras Times, Feb.* 22.)

Mr Carmichael, the Agent to the Governor has submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, the following report of the proceedings of the Civil authorities subsequent to the repulse of the police guard sent to take up the station at Puttasinghi in the Saura Highlands of Vizagapatam:—

"A rough sketch of the country is enclosed. The space occupied by the Saura Hill is very imperfectly given in the maps of the Surveyor General of India, [Nos. 107 and 108] the officers of the Department never having been able to penetrate into these mountains, owing to the lawless character of the people and the impossibility of quieting their suspicions as to the objects of the survey. Nor was this agency in a position to assist them, owing to the long enforced policy of non-interference in the affairs of the Jeypore Zemindary—a policy which for all practical purposes was relaxed three years ago only. The country is about 130 square miles in extent. It is divided into two plateaus; the lower plateau containing the Tolana and Wodasaul valleys, and the upper the Puttasinghi valley. Puttasinghi is about six miles north of Callicote and the same distance west of Noagadda, both of the Ganjam District. Tolana is nine miles from Gunapur, and Wodasaul is two miles from Tolana. The lower plateau is reached through a long but inconsiderable Ghaut from the village of Jalteru, and by another from Toramaul; to ascend still further to the upper plateau, you have also a choice of Ghauts, the *Regintollah*, opposite Tolana, and the *Kittinghi*, near Wodasaul, both are long and steep, but the latter is the least formidable of the two. On the north the country is bounded partly by the Khond tract of Sirdarpore of Jeypore, and partly by Pedda Kemedi of Ganja[illegible], on the east entirely by Pedda Kemedi, on the south partly by Purla Kemedi, partly by Jeypore, and on the west by Jeypore. Some of the Saura villages at the head of the passes leading up from the Ganjam District acknowledge the 'Bissoyes' of Pedda Kemedi and Purla Kemedi, all the rest of the tract, including Puttasinghi, is subordinate to Jeypore; but successive Rajahs of Jeypore have done little else, beyond repressing the raids of these hillmen into the low country.

"I stated in my first letter that the combination amongst the Sauras appeared a very general one, and that it would be necessary to move up with a very strong force. There are from 70 to 80 villages in the hills; the population is an armed one (though fortunately they have very few matchlocks), and the climate and country are both greatly against us. It was suggested to me that the two small mountain Hovitzers which were sent up to the Vizagapatam Arsenal as far back as 1831-35 at the Honourable Mr. Russell's suggestion [*Vide* his Report] on purpose for hill work would be found useful, the European officers with the police and Inspector Goodeson (late Serjeant Major of Artillery) undertaking to work them. I accordingly asked the General for them, but he declined sending them without at least two companies of sepoys as an escort. We did not want the sepoys, and resolved to push on with police and country peons as soon as a sufficient number was collected. Two parties were formed; one to move up from this side, the other from the Ganjam side; we arranged to enter the two plateaus on the same day, the Vizigapatam party the lower plateau by Jalteru, the Ganjam party the upper plateau by Callicote. This was effected on the 13th instant, and would have taken place earlier but that the Inspector General of Police at one time appeared to think that the expedition should be postponed "till next year," the Khond insurrection in Ganjam being likely to employ the whole strength of the police for some months to come; but this suggestion was ultimately removed by the improved aspect of events in that quarter. In marching up the ghaut, between Jalteru and Tolana, we found that the Sauras had done a good deal in obstructing the pass by felling trees right and left; and about the middle of the ghaut we came upon a formidable stone breast-work, behind which, had they chosen to stand, they might have inflicted considerable loss upon us with very little disadvantage to themselves. They, however, fled at our approach, and after an hour's delay in clearing away these obstructions, we resumed the march to Wodasaul which we found totally deserted; here we encamped.

"The next day (14th) some low country Sauras belonging to our camp were sent round to the least compromised villages in the neighbourhood to bring in the Gomangos or headmen. Very little was affected by this intervention, and an indication of the general hostility was afforded to us by an attack which was made that afternoon on a party of our people who had gone to draw water at a stream by the village of Kittinghi. A portion of the force was sent out, who chased the Sauras over the hill, and as the village gave shelter to the evenings skirmishers, I ordered it to be burnt.

"The 15th and 16th we e occupied in attacking the village of Bodamasinghi, (with its numerous *Pootoos*, or hill retreats), a place of very great extent where the people are deeply implicated not only in the attack on Captain Galbraith's party, but in all the robberies, arsons and thefts that are committed in the adjacent plains The entrance to the village is through a narrow jungly defile, and here, for the only time during the expedition, a stand was made. It was, however, for a moment only, they discharged one flight of arrows and then scampered up the mountains; we destroyed the village and the Pootoos one after another.

"On the 17th and 18th we operated in the Tolana valley, and on the 19th moved up through the Regintollah ghaut to join the Ganjam party (whose force we had already augmented by a transfer of 50 Vizagapatam constables) at Puttasinghi, or rather the site of Puttasinghi; for the village has not been re-built since Captain Stuart burnt it in November 1864—the new houses being scattered in twos and threes on the side of the hill. We did not find that there was any work calling for a junction of our forces. Like us, the Ganjam party had chastised the boldest of their assailants, and was at ease in quiet occupation of the entire plateau.

"I was very much struck with the advantages of the site at Wodasaul over Puttasinghi. The former is a fine open valley; while the latter is almost everywhere commanded by the neighbouring hills, where a few savages might take up their position and harass the encampment all night. Nor is this all, whether from the situation or the water the place has proved itself a very unhealthy one. In the Vizagapatam force we had not a man ill; while at Puttasinghi we found 25 men in hospital, all the officers more or less indisposed, and Mr. Leman obliged to be sent down sick. When therefore we returned on the 20th to Wodasaul [whither we proceeded by the Kittinghi Ghaut, in order to see as much of the country as possible], I begged the Deputy Inspector General to accompany me and give me his opinion as to the propriety of changing the site of the police barrack. He entirely agrees with me; and on our arrival here yesterday, I despatched a telegram through Chicacole to your address, soliciting the sanction of Government to the proposal. The officers, on whose recommendation Mr. Robinson selected Puttasinghi, visited, it will be remembered, that place only. Had they seen Wodasaul, they would, I have no doubt, agree with us in preferring it.

"Meanwhile, we have left Lieutenants Wilton and Heming with 140 men at Puttasinghi, and Lieutenant Gordon with 100 men at Wodasaul, 50 Paiks will be furnished to Lieutenant Gordon, and then the Puttasinghi party may be withdrawn, and when the barrack is built, it is hoped a guard of 50 men will suffice. The Ganjam police have strong posts at Noagadda and Callicote, and if more than one strong post in the Saura highlands is desired, some suitable place might be found at the head of one or other of the Ganjam passes; but I do not myself see the necessity of more than one post. The station at Jalteru will of course be maintained, and I propose to have one at Toramaul to keep the Bodamasinghi people in check.

"Once established in a centrical point in the country, with posts at the bottom of all the passes, our police, I believe, will have very little trouble. The Gomangos will see that the game is up, coerced on all sides their influence will die out, they will plough and trade in peace, and the community will follow their example. I could wish the Government had been pleased to approve my suggestion that contemporaneously with the execution of the five Sauras last year at Jalteru, a proclamation should be issued declaring a general amnesty in regard to the late Inspector's murder; those executions, be it remembered, following the transportation for life of nine other ringleaders, and a very wide devastation of property by Captain Stuart's column in the direction of Puttasinghi, Borayi, and other villages implicated (to say nothing of the very rash and improper conduct of the Inspector in making the arrest which provoked the original outbreak). Zonti Gomango and other leaders in the attack on the Inspector's party would then, very probably, have kept quite; whereas as it is they have felt it incumbent on them (as they valued their own safety) to resist the establishment of the police by every means in their power. I could wish also that the police under Captain Stuart and Lieutenant Porteous had not spoiled the Sauras of their cattle. Mr Robinson informed the Government that it was "a few head only," he of course thought so, but he is wrong, it was several hundred head. An auction was held at Kemedi, and though the police themselves were the chief purchasers, the price fetched came to Rs. 1,400. This sum when divided between the constables could not have given each man more than a few Rupees, but the effects of the transaction has been very disastrous. The Saura are not like the Mulsars and Chenchoos, wild men of the woods living on berries and fruit, and earning a precarious subsistence by bartering the produce of the jungle. Savages in many respects they certainly are, but they are at the same time most patient and laborious husbandmen. Their country is a perfect grainary; when the police drove off their cattle, they had no notion of letting their fields lie fallow, and by consequence retaliated by carrying off the cattle of their lowland neighbours.

"Of the European officers who were with the force, it were superfluous to write; but having witnessed the conduct of the native police during the present expedition, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to their uniform alacrity and steadiness, and to the cheerfulness with which they have put up with exposure and privation. The Paiks also gave, showed themselves very useful on all occasions. I took 50 from Gunapur, and 50 each were supplied by the Zamindars of Kurupam and Merangi. The Bobbili Zamindar, the Salur Zamindar and others contributed the loan of their elephants. To all these chiefs I beg to be allowed to render the acknowledgments of Government. There will be a charge for batta to Paiks for sometime longer. I request the Accountant General may be instructed to pass such items under this head, as I may certify to be absolutely necessary.

"In conclusion, if any money can be spared for jungle clearing, it can be most usefully employed. The annual allowance for Jeypore roads has been fixed at Rupees 10,000; but only half that sum has been received this year, and it is all expended."

In an order on the above report, dated 13th instant, the Governor in Council observes that he is glad to learn that the Agent has been able to vindicate the authority of Government in the Saura hill tracts, with the aid of the Police of his own and the neighbouring District, and without calling in a military force. The Government notice with satisfaction the good conduct of the police on the occasion. Under the circumstances stated by Mr Carmichael the Governor in Council approves of the selection of Wodasaul, instead of Puttasinghi, as the site for the police station which was to have been established at the latter place. The Agent is authorized to convey the acknowledgments of Government to the Zamindars of Kurupam, Merangi, Bobbili, and Salur, for the aid rendered by them on the occasion of his expedition into the Saura tracts, by lending Paiks and elephants. The Accountant General will pass such charges for batta to the Paiks in question as the Agent may certify to be necessary. Orders will be issued in the Public Works Department on the suggestion made in the last paragraph of Mr. Carmichael's letter.

COURTS OF INQUIRY INTO CASUALTIES AT SEA.

(*From the Times, Jan.* 18.)

A public meeting, attended chiefly by shipowners, masters of ships, and others closely connected with our mercantile marine, was held yesterday at the London Tavern for the purpose of pointing out the unsatisfactory nature of the existing courts of inquiry into casualties at sea, taking steps to procure their abolition and the establishment in their stead of a tribunal at once more efficient and calculated to inspire greater confidence in the justice and impartiality of its decisions. The subject is one which has been more than once under discussion within the last 10 or 12 years; but a fresh interest has been communicated to it in consequence of the proceedings to which the loss of the *Duncan Dunbar* recently gave rise. Mr. Crawford, M.P., took the chair at the meeting yesterday; and among those present were Mr. Ayrton, M P., Mr. Torrens, M.P., Mr. Reardon, M.P., Mr. Norwood, M.P., Captain Selwyn, R.N., Mr. Gellatly, Captain Ewen, and several others, occupying the position of officers in the merchant navy

Letters were read by the secretary, Captain Trivett,—from Mr. Greaves, M.P., Mr. Murphy, M.P., Colonel Sykes M.P.; the Mercantile Marine Association, Liverpool; from shipmasters of the port of Bristol, &c., expressive of their sympathy with the promoters of the meeting in the object which they had in view

The Chairman then said that the question which they had come together to discuss was one which could not fail to recommend itself to the consideration of the representative of a mercantile community, and especially to that of one whose early life had been, as his had, intimately connected with shipping. The law under whose operation the masters and officers of merchant ships were visited with penalties for conduct involving the destruction of the lives of those committed to their charge, or placing them in jeopardy, was to be found in the Merchant Seamen's Act of 1854, as altered by the clauses in the Amendment Act of 1862. Under the former Act the Board of Trade were authorized to institute an inquiry in such cases, acting upon their own judgment, and, if they thought fit, to inflict a penalty on the master of a vessel, either by suspending or cancelling his certificate. Of that power the Board were deprived by the Act of 1862, the authority still remaining vested in them to diminish the severity of any punishment which might be inflicted by a board of inquiry, assembled under their auspices. Now, of that state of the law complaint had been made by almost every one connected with shipping as a grievance to which they ought not to be exposed (hear, hear); but the the course which had been taken by the Board of Trade in the case of the *Duncan Dunbar* had led to the creation among nautical men of a still stronger feeling on the subject, and the thought they were wise in directing public attention to it at the present moment. He did not propose to enter into the professional details discussed in the course of that inquiry, but he must say that the Board of Trade in taking upon themselves to comment upon the acts of the master of a vessel as they had done upon the conduct of the master of the *Duncan Dunbar*, Captain Swanson, who was acquitted by a Court summoned under their own authority, adopted a course contrary to all the principles which governed similar modes of procedure in this country. That they should think themselves at liberty to re-open the inquiry and form an opinion on evidence which was not brought before the tribunal by which Captain Swanson had been tried, afforded, he thought, a sufficiently good reason why the shipping interest should seek for some modification in the existing law; but exceptions were also taken to the constitution of the Court itself before which those trials took place. (Hear, hear.) There was, he felt assured, no officer of a ship who expected that his acts in that capacity should not be subject to judicial review under certain circumstances, and that he should not be held answerable for the consequences of his misconduct. The only question, therefore, was how the charge of misconduct was to be tried. Upon that point there were various opinions, and although he was glad to think that there was nothing in the present movement which could lead to the supposition that it was directed against the two gentlemen who now acted in those inquiries as assessors under the Board of Trade—one of whom, Captain Baker, he had known for many years, and who he felt assured endeavoured faithfully and honestly to discharge his duty—yet there were no doubt strong objections to having the fortunes of brave and intelligent officers committed to the hands of two individuals who could not be expected to possess the experience and qualifications which would enable them to form a sound judgment as to where the real blame lay in the various casualties which occurred at sea. That being so, he understood that what the mercantile service generally desired was that the decision of such questions should be intrusted to other hands than those of the assessors of the Board of Trade; that the masters and officers of ships, in short, should be brought to account for anything which they might be supposed to have done amiss—in those cases, and they were nine out of every ten, in which nautical considerations only happened to be involved, (hear, hear,)—before a jury composed of nautical men, who should be sworn to give a verdict on their oath, in accordance with the evidence submitted to them (hear); and that any person summoned before such a tribunal should, when once tried and acquitted, never, on any pretence whatsoever, be called to account again for the same offence, as the master of the *Duncan Dunbar* had been on a recent occasion. (Hear, hear.) Having now advanced to the principal points which they had met to consider, it only remained for him to express a hope that the discussion which was about to ensue should assume, as far as possible, a practical shape. He had not, he might add, had time to read and weigh with sufficient care the resolutions which were about to be proposed, and he must not therefore be regarded, while cordially concurring in the general objects of the meeting, as pledging himself to every word which those resolutions contained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gellatly, the owner of the *Duncan Dunbar*, then came forward and moved:—

"That this meeting has heard with surprise and concern of the course persued by the Board of Trade in reference to the result of the inquiry into the loss of the *Duncan Dunbar*, and that the commander of that vessel having been honourably acquitted after a lengthened investigation by a court of competent jurisdiction of having contributed in any way to the loss of his ship, any subsequent attempt, on the patr of a public department, to reflect on the finding of that court, or on the evidence on which its conclusions were based, or on the reputation of the accused, is repugnant alike to the principles of national justice, and the maxims of English law."

He had, he said, much pleasure in proposing the resolution on public grounds, although being personally interested in the ship referred to he should have preferred that it had been intrusted to other hands. It was a matter of deep importance to see that no portion of our laws operated injuriously in the case of those gallant men, who, thousands of miles away from their homes, braved the perils of the deep, and whose stay on land was so short that they were unable to concert measures to provide for their own security in that respect. He himself was present at the trial of Captain Swanson, and he could affirm that it was marked by all the features of a prosecution rather than of an impartial inquiry. (Hear, hear.) But be that as it might it was held under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and the verdict was one of acquittal. It was supposed that the matter was then settled. He congratulated Captain Swanson, who had his certificate handed back to him on the result, and told him on the spot that he would give him another ship. (Hear, hear.) Great, then, was his surprise to see a few days after a correspondence between the Hydrographer to the Admiralty, Captain Richards, and the Board of Trade, which was published to the whole world in *The Times* newspaper. (Hear, hear.) Now, he was not going to argue the point whether Captain Swanson was right or wrong, but after the testimony in his favour which had been given by Captain Trivett, who had great experience, and by Captain Selwyne, who said that there was a southerly current on the course of the *Duncan Dunbar*, and that if the captain had not taken that current he would not have survived to tell the tale of the disaster, he thought the Hydrographer, in speaking as he had done, of an "hypothetical current," had treated the evidence of such men as those whom he had just mentioned with most unwarrantable contempt. (Hear, hear.) As to the Board of Trade, they had he thought clearly acted in excess of the powers which they possessed, and he trusted the matter would be brought under the notice of the House of Commons. The Amendment Act of 1862 distinctly took away from the Board the authority to review such cases, except in so far as they were enabled to lighten the punishment inflicted by shortening the time for which a man's certificate might be suspended. It was not fairly open to them, after a man had his certificate given back to him, and had got a promise of another ship, to turn round and say, "There is something wrong. You cannot have that command." (Hear hear.) He would only add, that it appeared that in books of the Board of Trade itself special mention was made of a southerly current; how, therefore, the Hydrographer came to mention the thing as an hypothesis he was at a loss to understand. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Torrens, M. P., in seconding the resolution, said the question under discussion was not a very new one to him, and that it required very little additional information to enable him to come to a conclusion upon it. No class of the Queen's subjects pursuing an honourable and worthy calling ought, in his opinion, to be debarred from that justice which the common law of our ancestors and the almost uninterrupted statute law of mordern times secured to the community at large. He knew very little of navigation or of hydrography, but, he had, he hoped, some acquaintance with the principles of fair dealing as between man and man, and he had no hesitation in saying that there existed in connexion with the courts of inquiry complained of a clear case for the intervention of Paliament on behalf of the merchant service. When those courts were first established he for one looked with much doubt on their constitution, but as a landsman; he felt that while those at sea were content to lie under the harrow it was not for him to move in the matter. The epistle of Mr. Farrer had, however, he thought, upset the coach, and he should like to know from him why a document which purported to be written for the information of the Board of Trade was made so bad a use of as to be published in *The Times* newspaper. Mr. Richards, the Hydrographer, he was perfectly ready to acquit of any such illegal intent as the seeking to set aside the verdict of a legal tribunal, but there was neither decorum nor justice in the publication at the time of the letter to which he referred. It was as if some fine morning a communication from his friend, Mr. H. Waddington—who was too wise and upright to commit such an error—should appear in *The Times* declaring it to be his opinion that a man who had been acquitted on a charge of murder by a competent tribunal was in reality guilty. (Hear, hear.) Of Captain Swanson he knew nothing. There were, however, many gentlemen present who regarded him as an able and accomplished seaman; but if he were neither he was still entitled to justice. (Hear.) Justice, however, had not been done him. His character had been calumniated by a public department, and it was their bounden duty to take care that such things were not permitted to pass with impunity for the future. How was that object to be effected? By acting on a well-known principle, and providing that no man, be he sailor or landsman, should be impeached in his person, purse, or reputation, except by a jury of his compeers. (Hear, hear.) He was not prepared to say that in such cases as these with which they were immediately dealing the jury must consist of 12, or nine, or six men. Upon that point they might easily come to an agreement among themselves. What he contended for was that the jury, whatever its numbers, should be an independent body, neither nominated nor paid by the Crown, consisting of men who, while knowing their business, could have no interest in perjuring themselves, and who would give their verdict in accordance with the sacred dictates of justice. (Hear.) The number of such a tribunal might be either five or three—he should prefer five, and if the Board of Trade, which, he thought, in the present instance stood convicted of incompetence, should be dissatisfied with its verdict, an appeal might lie to the Court of Admiralty, to which the merchant service would not, he believed, object. As matters now stood there was no appeal at all, unless it was from the nominee of Mr. Farrer to Mr. Farrer himself, whose department actually proposed to try Captain Swanson before he returned home, and entered into terms with the owner of the lost vessel to defer the trial for a week, the terms being that Mr. Gellatly and his partner should pay the expenses of the witnesses and keep them here. (Hear, hear.) Now, he had studied something of law, and he would confidently assert that, except for the sailor, there was no such law as that state of things revealed (cheers), and he, for one, could see no good reason why a body of men to whose energy and courage England owed so much, should be exposed to a disadvantage to which no other class in the community was subjected. (Cheers).

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Captain Ewen moved.—

"That the existing constitution of the Courts of Inquiry into wrecks and casualties at sea is a legal anomaly unsound in principle, and eminently unsatisfactory in practice, and this meeting pledges itself to employ every legitimate effort to reform the constitution and mode of procedure of these courts, or to procure their total abolition."

He contended that the courts in question were open to the objections set forth in the resolution, because the assessors who presided in them, and who were invested with penal powers, were the salaried and paid officials of the Board of Trade; because, should the sentences passed by them be too severe, there existed no right of appeal for its mitigation, as in ordinary criminal cases, to the Secretary of State; and because those who had to pronounce a verdict did not possess that nautical knowledge which was essential to enable them to arrive at a just and proper decision.

Mr. Ayrton, in seconding the resolution, said the class to support whose interests they were assembled was one which did not find it so easy as others to procure redress for the grievances of which they had to complain. If the ship masters, as a body, all resided in England, were voters in some small borough, or belonged to some great religious community, they would experience no difficulty in obtaining a hearing (hear, hear); but, unfortunately, nearly all the really active members of the mercantile marine were afloat while those who had retired from a seafaring life and settled down on land had but a secondary interest in seeking for the redress of an undoubted hardship. For his own part, he had already protested in his place in Parliament against the state of the law which entailed such a hardship, and when he recollected that a man could not attain the position of a master mariner in this country unless he went through a long course of training, he could not help feeling that he was entitled to somewhat more consideration than he received at the hands of the Legislature. That being his opinion, he had always maintained that a master mariner ought not to be put upon his trial without all those precautions by which trials of gravity and importance were in England almost invariably hedged round. There ought, he thought, in the first instance, to be a preliminary inquiry, so that the accused man might know exactly what was laid to his charge; sufficient time should then be given him to prepare his defence, and he ought to be brought before a tribunal not only possessed of the power to try him, but of a weight and dignity equal to the occasion. It was remarked by a distinguished judge that it would be an evil day for our courts of justice if they were to exercise their authority solely by virtue of their legal right, unconnected with a moral influence and ascendency over the minds of the community. Now, nobody could fairly contend that such was the position occupied by the courts of inquiry, which were condemned, not only by the mercantile marine, but by the Board of Trade itself, who had recently reviewed the judgment passed by one of these tribunals, and held it up to the contempt of society. (Hear.) It was, then, time that we should seek to establish something better, and, in doing so we should not act unwisely in taking as a starting point an institution with which we were all familiar—trial by jury, leaving it to those who objected to such a tribunal to make good their case. It might be said, indeed, that it would not be always possible to secure in such cases as those with which they were dealing the services of 12 competent men, but it did not therefore follow that they should have recourse at once to two stipendiary officers appointed by the Government. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he thought that in all those cases in which the whole future position of a fellow-man was at stake a sufficient number of persons able to arrive at a just conclusion could be found. It was however, of the utmost importance that the number should not be too small, for it would be eminently unsafe to pit the opinion of man sitting snugly in his parlour at home as to what course ought to be taken under particular circumstances against that of the intelligent sailor standing on the deck of his ship and battling stoutly against the difficulties of his position. (Hear, hear.) What was required therefore, was a tribunal consisting of several persons with experience enough to enable them to form an intelligent judgment on the cases submitted to their consideration. He had simply to say, in conclusion, that when the subject came before Parliament he should be found at his post to watch over the interests of the officers of our merchant navy. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fleming suggested that the resolution should be modified by leaving out the words "a legal anomaly," and "unsound in principle, or to procure their total abolition."

Mr. Ayrton thought the difficulty which would be involved in assenting to the words "to procure their total abolition," without making any reference to the necessity of establishing new tribunals, instead of the present, might be met by the addition to the resolution as it stood of the words "in order that more satisfactory tribunals might be established."

The resolution, framed as follows, was eventually agreed to:—

"That the existing constitution of the Courts of Inquiry into wrecks is unsatisfactory in practice, and this meeting pledges itself to employ every legitimate effort to reform the constitution and mode of procedure of these Courts, or to procure their total abolition, in order that more satisfactory tribunals may be established."

Captain Waters, in moving,—

"That this meeting believes that justice can never be done to shipmasters, whose conduct may become the subject of judicial investigation, so long as that investigation is conducted by officials directly connected with the department from which the inquiry emanates, and whose decision are liable to review by the said department,"—

maintained that the shipmasters of England laboured, as the law at present stood, under disabilities wholly at variance with the free institutions of this great country.

The resolution, having been duly seconded, was at once adopted, as was also the following resolution, proposed by Captain P. Campbell, and seconded by Mr. Jackson,—

"That the Nautical Assessors who assist at these Courts of Inquiry should in no case be salaried officials of any department, but that they should be selected by rotation from a list of shipmasters who have passed examination for competency prescribed by the Board of Trade; and that an appeal should be allowed from the finding of the Court of Inquiry to the High Court of Admiralty, whose decision should be final."

Captain Longman moved,—

"That the westerly route pointed out by Commander Maury for vessels crossing the line, offering, as it does, occasionally many advantages, may be safely left to the discretion of individual commanders.

The motion was seconded by Mr. King, and at once carried.

Captain Selwyn, in proposing the next resolution,—

"That in the opinion of this meeting a lighthouse established on the dangerous reef of Les Roccas would be a great boon to navigation and commerce, and his demanded in the interests of humanity,—"

bore testimony to the great intelligence and industry which had been displayed by Commander Maury, than whom, he said, a more accurate or painstaking collector of facts connected with nautical questions did not exist. He also observed that there lay mouldering on the shelves in Somerset-house, as well as in private houses in this country log-books and papers containing remarks on the currents and winds of the ocean, the publication of which might be productive of the most useful results. Captain Selywn then went on to remark that a straight line drawn from one point of the ocean to another was not always the most rapid route to take between those two points, stating that in making for the Cape of Good Hope the best course to follow was found to be to skirt the Brazilian coast. It was desirable, therefore, in the interest of the public—who, and not the masters of vessels, were so anxious for quick passages (hear, hear)—that the passage by that route should be made as safe as possible, and with that view he had no hesitation in recommending that a light-house—which he suggested should be called the "Maury Light" or "The Light of all Nations,"—should be erected on the island of Les Roccas.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Rearden, M.P., supported by M. Barrauna, naval attaché to the Brazilian Embassy, and at once adopted.

It was than resolved that a committee should be appointed to wait on the President of the Board of Trade, to lay before him the resolutions which had been passed by the meeting, and to take such measures as they might deem desirable to carry those resolutions into effect.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

The House of Peers at present consists of—1 prince, 2 royal dukes, 3 archbishops, 25 dukes, 31 marquises, 153 earls, 30 viscounts, 28 bishops, and 158 barons—the total number of peers being 435. The Bishop of Bath and Wells sits also as Baron Auckland. The following clergymen have also seats in the House of Lords as lay peers:—The Rev. A. E. Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire; the Rev. William George Howard, Earl of Carlisle; the Very Rev. William John Broderick, Viscount Middleton; the Rev. William Nevil, Earl of Abergavenny; the Ven. Frederick Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, D.C.L., Lord Saye and Sele; the Rev. Henry W. Powlett, Lord Bayning; the Rev. Alfred Nathaniel H. Curzon, Lord Scarsdale; and the Right Rev. Thomas Plunket, Lord Plunket. The heir-presumptive to the title of Lord Arundell and Wardour is his brother, the Rev. Everard Alysius Gonzaga, a Jesuit priest. There are 115 peers of Scotland and Ireland, who are not peers of Parliament; there are 217 members of the Privy Council; and the archbishops, bishops, colonial bishops, bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and retired bishops, number 98. There are 849 baronets, 456 civil and military knights, 107 noblemen and baronets who are knights of the various Orders, 17 Knights of the Order of the Star of India, 717 Knights Companions of the Order of the Bath, 4 Field Marshals, 578 General Officers in the army, 323 Generals in her Majesty's Indian army, 318 Admirals in the navy, 54 judges in the United Kingdom and Ireland, 159 Queen's Counsel and Serjeants-at-Law in England and 92 in Ireland. There are 174 deaths recorded of those whose names appeared in "Who's Who," and who died between the 30th November, 1864, and 1st December, 1865, with the dates of their birth and death.

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BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ On demand do.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.			
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	
3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
2 do.	at .	11¾d	
1 do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	
On demand	at 1s.	11¾d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..................	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3 „
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 12 „	7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.

„ France and the Continent of Europe.

„ Egypt.

„ Calcutta.

„ Madras and Pondicherry.

„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.

„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.

„ Sydney and Melbourne.

„ Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)

A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).

THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).

CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).

WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).

Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.

Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.
4 do. do. ...	2s.	0¾d.
3 do. do. ...	2s.	0¾d.
2 do. do. ..	2s.	0½d.
1 month's do. ..	2s.	0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ...	2s.	0½d.
On Ireland and Scotland...	1s.	11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain...	3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „	5 „
„ „ 12 „	6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	1d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland do. ... On Ireland	2s.	0¼d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	2s.	0¼d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight...	6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ...	4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)

ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)

BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.

Messrs. HOTINGUER & CO.

Solicitors.

Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.	
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.	
Do.	On Demand	1s. 10¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 12 „	7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities	½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends	½ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody.	½ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,

Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
„ 4 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3 „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11¾d.	„

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	4	„ „
12 „ „	6	„ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.

DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.

HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.

P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.

M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)

E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers

The Bank of England,

and

London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	0d. per rupee.
3 do.	at 1s.	11¾d. „
On Demand	at 1s.	11½d. „

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	per cent.
„ 3 months' „	4 „
„ 6 „ „	5 „
„ 12 „ „	7 „

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.

SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.

J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight..............................	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	„
1 do. do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
Demand.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal	4	per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „	6	„ „
12 „ „ „	8	„ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.

Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.

Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.

John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.

William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.

Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.

James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.

James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street

Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.

William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.

Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.

Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.

Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.

Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.

William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.

W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.

Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.

Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.

London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negotiate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „	5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „	6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.

On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन यंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)

JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11¾d.
5 „	... 1s. 11½d.
4 „	... 1s. 11¼d.
3 „	... 1s. 11¼d.
2 „	... 1s. 11¼d.
1 „	... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand	.. 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ...	4 per cent.
3 „ ...	5 „
16 „ ...	6 „
„ ...	8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL, &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in 40,000 Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at	2 per cent. per annum.	
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	4	do.
do. 6 do.	5	do.
do. 12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
3 „	2s.	0½d.	„
2 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
1 „	2s.	0½d.	„
On Demand	2s.	0d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1866

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी व्याक भफ हींदुस्टान, चना, यड ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up................................	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund..........................	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)

WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.

THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.

PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.

LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.

JAMES LEVICK, Esq.

SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.

J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.

Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.

HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.

Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.

James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.

John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.

Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.........	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		6 per cent. per annum			
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.

Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	1½d.	„
3 do.	at 2s.	1¼d.	„
2 do.	at 2s.	1¼d.	„
1 do.	at 2s.	1d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)...........	at 2s.	0¾d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 „
Do.	12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
Do. „ Demand	2s. 0¼d.	
Do. Scotland „		
Do. Ireland „		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	„

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3 „ „
Do. 6 „	4 „ „
Do. 12 „	5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*

HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.

GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.					
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.

Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.

Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.

Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.

Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months........................	5	per cent.
„ 6 „	6	„ „
„ 9 „	7	„ „
„ 12 „	8	„ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,

SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs 500 each, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *chairman.*

Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.

Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.

Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.

Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted, Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For	3	months	5 per cent.	per annum.
„	6	„	6 „	„
„	9	„	7 „	„
„	12	„	8 „	„

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours —10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,

PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1866.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien................	Rs. 16 per doz.
Margaux	„ 20 „
Bataillly...............	„ 32 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

7, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ...	... Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE ...	... „ 15	„
Do Do ...	... „ 13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	... „ 38	„
PORT (Carbonell's) ...	... „ 32	„
SHERRY do. ...	... „ 32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases ...	... „ 30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	... „ 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	... „ 30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ „ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontilado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs. R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality......................	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown................	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints..........	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..................	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown..........................	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal................................	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal....................................	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal..................................	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule,......................................	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac......................................	34
Do. Brand a Crown......................................	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal..	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts............................	36
Do. Pints..	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.

London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund.....................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.........................	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq...........................	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq........................	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq......................	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq..........	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.........................	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq............................	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.......................	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.................	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to

LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.

Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.

Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C.E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

Agents for the Society.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*

BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*

PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*

JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*

ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*

THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras............	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	„	MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin............	„	DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.

Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.

Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.

AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.

The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	Rs. 70
„ 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces	„ 70
„ 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces	„ 65
„ 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder...	„ 80
„ 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4	„ 80

*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ...	Rs. 35
„ 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings	„ 50

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.

Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition witlock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobbs' patent lock, from Rs. 50 each.

SOUNDY & Co.

DODD'S VIOLIN BOWS.—A few selected Violin Bows by this celebrated maker. Prices, net cash, Rs. 15, 20, and 25 each.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen,
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.

6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. Taylor, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided betwen the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.

Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.

A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.

Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.

Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.

6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq.	J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... ... Rs. 2,000

Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ... „ 1,000

Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... „ 1,000

To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay.................	{ TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	{ ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee..............	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—Owing to the Holee Holidays, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. have postponed their weekly Auction Sale, to TUESDAY next, the 6th proximo, when they will submit to Public Auction:—

6 Cases Glass Tumblers.

200 Dozen Decanters (Flowered).

20 „ Do. (Plain).

20 „ Wine Glasses.

1,300 Sail Needles.

And a quantity of handsome Household Blackwood Furniture, consisting of beautifully Carved Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Dining Tables, Blackwood Cupboards with and without glass-doors, Iron reclining Chairs, sewing Chairs, Couches, Sofas, Chairs with and without Arms, Bengal Cots, &c., &c.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague, of Finsburry, London.

By the same maker as the above, one handsome Cottage Piano with all the latest improvements.

One Mahogany square Piano Forte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangly, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.

One Palanquin.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF THE CLIPPER SHIP "MARIA GRAY."

THE PROPERTY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, the good Ship *Maria Gray*, now lying, open to inspection in the Bombay Harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c. She is Coppered and Copper-fastened.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale. For further particulars as to the conditions and terms of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—

Lot 1.—The Materials of the Bungalow.

Lot 2.—The Materials of all the out-houses.

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid the next day whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.

The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.

For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next to the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.

A charming miniature LANDAU.

Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.

An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second-hand Bichoba.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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